ROWELL LEADS,

AND MERRITT AND HAZAEL FOLLOW.

The End of a Wonderful Pedestrian Feat—Incidents of the Day—The Victors Marching Around Hand-in-Hand Receiving Plaudits.

NEW YORK, September 27.—The great race is drawing to a close, and has been a greater financial success than even the most sanguine anticipated. Already the foregone conclusion is that the belt goes back to England. Merritt's friends and backers are confident of the boy's staying powers, and are making arrangements to challenge the winner.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Fay never has withdrawn. As Rowell neared his one hundredth mile the vast audience began to cheer, and when completed cheers and yells shook the building. The receipts so far are $61,485. It is thought that the total receipts will be $80,000. At 1 p. m. Weston made 451 miles and 2 laps, Rowell 409, Guyon 452, 1; Merritt 488, 3; Krohne, 417, 5; Hazael 473, 5; Ennis 418, 2; Hart 455, 2; Taylor 224, 6. Rowell, Hazael and Hart started to run about 6 o'clock. Hart dropped out after running two laps. The other two ran seven laps.

At 8 p.m. the score stood: Weston, 455 miles; Rowell, 528 miles and 1 lap; Hazael, 499 miles and 6 laps; Guyon, 470 miles and 3 laps; Ennis, 444 miles; Merritt, 514 miles and 2 laps; Hart, 477 miles and 5 laps; Krohne, 442 miles and 7 laps; Taylor, 244 miles and 4 laps.

Weston seems perfectly happy in having made 455 miles. Under the articles of agreement, when more than six men complete 450 miles, the winner is to receive half of the gate money and the balance is to be divided among the other competitors in proportion to the number of miles completed, as may be directed by Sir Astley Cooper, the giver of the belt.

About 9 o'clock Merritt and Hazael came along the track, hand-in-hand, with Merritt in the middle. The uproar was terrific and the building shook with applause. They stopped opposite the time-keeper's stand, and Rowell, acting as spokesman, said: "Gentlemen, I thank you. I am through." The three then retired, their scores being, Rowell, 530; Merritt, 515; Hazael, 500 and one lap. They went to their tents and soon left the building.

The most exciting spurt occurred about 7 o'clock when Rowell completed his 525th mile on a run. He was joined by Hart who challenged the pace, and the moment they started they were joined by Hazael and Merritt. The most exciting race ensued. Side by side went Rowell and the negro at a ten-mile gait, which at every moment increased, and immediately behind them, trying to catch up, were Hazael and Merritt almost side by side. They went around for several laps, and one continuous yell rent the air. The pace proved too hot for Hart, and he soon succumbed. He was soon followed by Merritt, who also found the pace too quick for him. It was continued by Rowell and Hazael for a few laps, when they, too, gave it up.

Weston retired from the track shortly after 6 o'clock, with the understanding that he would not return until Ennis pushed him out of his position as sixth man. A ripple of enthusiasm was caused when Rowell walked around carrying the American flag, and Merritt ran around waving the Union Jack, the band playing alternately Yankee Doodle and God Save the Queen. The dense crowd cheered, whistled and clapped their hands with might and main. Enthusiasm went beyond all bounds.

Ennis finished his 450th mile at 9:25 on a run, and was greeted with storms of applause. Taylor finished his 250th mile about the same time. Guyon left the track at 9:15 to rest, to his credit. Krohne finished his 450th mile at 9:50. Hart went off at 9:50 with 482 miles and 4 laps as his score. Krohne quit on finishing his 450 miles and one lap. The final and official score is as follows: Weston, 455; Rowell, 530; Hazael, 500 and 1 lap; Guyon, 471; Ennis, 450 and 2 laps; Merritt, 515; Hart, 482 and 4 laps; Krohne, 450 and 1 lap; Taylor, 250 and one lap.

The Georgia-raised Colored Walker.

The colored pedestrian, Hart, who has been creating such a sensation during the past few days at the great international walking match in Madison square garden, is not a "Boston nigger," as some of the northern papers would have the public believe. The truth is that Hart is a Georgian raised darkey. He lived for a number of years in the vicinity of LaGrange and on many occasions has walked over to Columbus, from his home, a distance of forty miles, to attend frolics, danced all night, and then walked back, reaching home in time for breakfast the next morning. Hart won the twenty five dollar purse at the fair of the North Georgia stock association last fall. There were eleven entries, all colored. Hart walked the mile in magnificent style, easily distancing his competitors. Indeed, the dark walker led them so far and with such ease that their efforts to catch him took on the form of burlesque. Some ran, some trotted, some dropped out, and all were sadly left in the race. Hart has been scientifically trained since he went to New York by the famous pedestrians, Daniel O'Leary and Frederick Englehardt. He was entered by them at Madison square garden and has quietly submitted to their guidance during the whole match. Upon Hart's first appearance in the garden he is said to have been greeted in the most friendly manner by the immense audience. Numbers of bouquets have been showered upon him by ladies attending the match and in many ways he has been lion zed. Hart walked his first hundred miles in twenty-one hours and fourteen minutes. He fainted a time during the day but was so well cared for by Englehardt, his trainer, that at five o'clock he stepped upon the track as fresh and vigorous as at the beginning. For a time it was rumored that Hart had been drugged, but O'Leary stated that it was not true—that the boy had simply suffered from cramps and over-work.

On his 175th mile Hart was presented with a very large bouquet. He seemed much pleased at its size and held it high in air until he reached his tent, when it was placed in front of his quarters. Hart has made a splendid record and Georgia has reason to be proud of her sable son, not more for this distinguished attention he received than the marked prowess which he has displayed.

By reference to the telegram received last night, it will be seen that Hart comes in for his percentage of the gate money, which will enrich him to the extent of about eight thousand dollars. Rowell wins, and Hart is the fourth man.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The Plague Spreading in Oak Grove, Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, September 27.—Four cases in all have been reported to-day. One death occurred this evening. The total number of new cases for the week: 63 whites and 41 colored; total number to date, 1,279; total number of deaths from yellow fever for the week, 31 whites and 26 colored; total number of deaths to date, 382.

The latest reports from Oak Grove are as follows: The first case to develop was that of Miss Rolla Manning, who was attacked on September 14th and died on 22nd Charles Campbell was taken September 20th and is now convalescent. Willie Manning was taken September 20th and died 25th. John W. Bailey was taken September 25th and is still sick; the disease is genuine yellow fever, the infection being purchased in Memphis for Miss Rolla Manning, to whom he was engaged. There are three members of the same family liable to take the disease, but about twenty people in the neighborhood have also been exposed to the disease from visiting the patients before it was ascertained they had yellow fever. Oak Grove is in Marshall county, Miss., thirty miles southeast of this city. A regular shot gun quarantine has been established by the Mississippi authorities around the two dwellings where the fever exists, and every precaution taken to prevent its further spread.

The Louisville Turf.

LOUISVILLE, September 27.—In the first race for beaten horses, mile heats, Beatitude won the first heat; Largentine, 2d; Ed. Turner, 3d; J. R. Sweeny, 4th; Rowdy Boy, 5th. Silver Bill was not placed. Largentine won the second heat with ease; Beatitude, 2d; Rowdy Boy, 3d. Largentine won the third heat. Time, 1:42½, 1:42½, 1:45½.

The second race, a handicap for all ages, a mile and one-eighth dash, was won by War Dance; Wahonasin 2d; Blanche J. 3d.

The third race, a four mile dash, was won by Janet; Day Star 2d; Charley Bush 3d. Time 1:56½.

The races will be continued on Monday and Tuesday.

The following pools were sold to-night on Monday's races: First race, dash of one mile, Buckhart, $25; Bailey, $8; Moore's filly, $5; Mollie Hart, $3; Mayfield, $2. Second race, mile heats, Good Night, $25; Juniata, $13; Ellen Rowell, $11; Minnock, $5. Third race, dash of one and a half miles, Buckner $10, Richards, Jr., $13, Ben Hill $12, Mary Walton $12, Ada Glenn $12, Wardence's filly $3, McGrattle's Annasel, 3. Fourth race, dash 1⅛ mile: Goodnight $50, Victim $13, Fred Rice $12, Secret $5, Short Line $4.

English Opera.

We had a pleasant call yesterday from Mr. Julius Scott, manager of Stewart's English opera company, which will appear at DeGive's opera house Tuesday evening next in the charming opera of Giroflé-Girofla.

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GARRARD'S REPLY.

TO EX-GOVERNOR J. E. BROWN.

Evidence Presented to Show the Character of the Ashburn Trial, and How Witnesses were Treated—How the Penitentiary Committee Proceeded with its Work.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: The second part of Governor Brown's apology is devoted to strictures upon the conduct of the special committee appointed by the house of representatives to investigate the office of the principal keeper of the penitentiary, of which he says I "assumed to be the leading spirit," and he draws a comparison between the proceedings of that committee and the military commission which tried the Columbus prisoners, contending that the former was a "star chamber," and the latter a fair, just and impartial court—and "that so far as the fairness and regularity of the investigation is concerned, there is no comparison between the two cases." The governor then proceeds to state the manner of conducting the trial before the military commission, that the prisoners and their counsel were present and cross-examined fully the witnesses, etc., etc., but the governor neglected to state in what way the witnesses were, and how they had been treated before their appearance in court, to force them to testify to suit the case the governor was then prosecuting for a large fee. He is a bold man to draw a comparison at all, but not bold enough to continue his comparison to the character of the evidence and the manner of obtaining it. I will not undertake in my own language to tell the tale, but will let one of the tools used by the prosecution to extort this evidence—relate it in all its horror. As stated in my first reply the government detective, William H. Reed, overcome by remorse, made an affidavit on July 3, 1868, from which I make the following extracts:

"At the fort (Pulaski) one of the negroes, John Wells, was taken out of his cell and put into a chair in one of the casemates with a cannon pointed at his head, and a soldier hold of the string, ready to snap the cap, apparently to shoot the gun; a barber slushed his head full of lather and pretended to be ready to shave his head. This was done to have him give evidence in regard to killing Ashburn, the negro all the time contending he knew nothing about the murder. This farce was kept up about ten minutes. Finally they put him back in his cell with the understanding that if he did not tell something it would be worse for him. They took the other negro, John Stapler, and put him before the gun with no better success. He was aftewards put in a sweat box and kept there in great punishment for at least thirty hours until his legs swelled, and I took him out of the box, being convinced he knew nothing about the case." Another extract from same affidavit is:

"In the frequent conversations with this man Bennett "(one of the main witnesses for the prosecution)" his prevarications convinced me if any one was guilty of killing Ashburn this man Bennett was guilty. After this Bennett was put in a cell with Betz to see if he could not draw some evidence from him. After he, Bennett, was put in a room with Betz and Stevens, with a view of still obtaining evidence from both of them together, he, Bennett, admitted to me that he was in the crowd that done the shooting at Ashburn, and persuaded Betz and Stevens to acknowledge the complicity of the prisoners arrested with the murder."

He then goes on to say that these perjurers were promised protection from punishment, and says that the witnesses, Amanda Patterson, Bennett, Betz, Marshall and Stevens were all of the prisoners that pretends to know anything about the murder, and that they gave no evidence until they were imprisoned, tired out and the evidence sprung from them. That Amanda Patterson was educated in the evidence she was to give and that Betz and Stevens were made to repeat the evidence over and overagain so to have them perfect, so that when they were called on to give their evidence they would not contradict themselves and each one tell the same story.

That the witnesses were told that the government had offered a large reward and if the parties under arrest were convicted they, the witnesses, would get their share of the reward offered. He also swore that Whitly, the chief detective, told him that the whole case was a "political move." This is the manner of obtaining the evidence on which Governor Brown attempted to convict the Columbus prisoners, and he did not cease his efforts to convict even after this affidavit was read to the commission. He knew then the character of the evidence he was using if he did not know it before, and yet he still used it! As a general rule the lawyer who has absolute control of the management of a case, as Governor Brown says he had in this case, knows the nature and the source of his evidence and how it was procured, and I see no reason to exclude the ex-governor from the rule.

Before the legislative committee the stenographer was sworn to take down the testimony impartially as it fell from the mouths of the witnesses, and the witnesses were examined fully by the various members of the committee, and if some of the testimony may appear irrelevant, it was left in because the committee decided to suppress nothing, but to let the record show it all, for what some of us may have thought irrelevant, others might have thought relevant. No sweat-boxes, or cannon, or threats were made by the committee or any one in its interest to intimidate or color their evidence, or even thought of unless by the ex-governor, when he demanded to be present.

The military commission of 1868 was organized by a "military dictator," as the governor styles him, without authority of law, and in defiance of law, to try men for their lives, charged with a crime of which it had no jurisdiction. The committee was appointed to investigate the condition and management of a public office for the information of the house of representatives and by its authority.

The military commission of 1868 proceeded with the case and Governor Brown sought a conviction after it was apparent by sworn evidence that the testimony for the government was false and extorted by cruelties unheard of in this age and country and as the press of the country at the time termed it a revival of the inquisition of the 12th century.

keeper among the first witnesses, and under oath he admitted the main charge against him, amongst others, that he had made a contract by which he was to receive $12 per head on all convicts delivered to the lessees; that some of the lessees denied that the contract applied to the general delivery on April 1, and that he threatened to move some of the convicts to Macon if eight dollars a head was not paid; that it was paid under protest and the convicts on which said money was so paid were not moved one inch, and that this contract was a private contract.

After the principal keeper had made this admission, what need had he for witnesses on that branch of the case and was not that enough to justify a recommendation to the house to request the governor to remove him from his office on the ground that he had used his official power to enforce said contract alledged by him to have been made as a private contract between himself as an individual and said lessees? But I do not propose to discuss with Governor Brown the justice of our report and I do not admit that the principal keeper had the right to be present while we were investigating the office of which he is merely an incident. He has no vested right to this office, it is a public office and not his private property, and we were representing the public in our investigations.

I suspect the ex-governor is mad because the committee would not accord to him privileges to which no witness is entitled. We did not think he had any stronger claims than ordinary people and we treated him like an ordinary mortal. The governor ought to be satisfied with my treatment on that occasion, for he says I acted like a "sucking dove."

He demanded that his own reporter should be present to take down his testimony. We refused it—because we had one who was under oath and competent. The governor does not charge that he was inaccurately reported and so our reporter must have been competent and honest.

He then said, "I ask now that Colonel Nelms and all other parties interested, be permitted to come before you and examine and cross-examine witnesses when they have an interest and it is due to them that that should be done."

The committee refused it. Why did the governor make the request? He was only a witness so far as we know; surely he was not the paid attorney of the principal keeper. Was it not a strange request for a mere witness to make? In what character was he before the committee? He stated he appeared only as a witness. Who ever heard of a witness taking charge of a case and making such demands? Would the "most ignorant justice of the peace in Georgia," from whom Governor Brown quotes most of his law, say his position was tenable? I do not say what Governor Brown's intent was, nor his motive. I leave the public to judge. I am satisfied our treatment of him was proper.

After calling us a star-chamber to our faces, he demanded as a right that if any point of his testimony conflicted with any of the other lessees, that we bring them together before the committee and let them, the witnesses, cross-interrogate each other, so that they could reconcile their testimony. Why did Governor Brown make this extraordinary request of the committee? Was there any inward consciousness that told him he had made statements that other witnesses, who were also sworn to tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," would contradict? Did the justice of the peace, under whom he seems to have studied law, learn him such law? Would it not have prolonged the session of the legislature almost indefinitely to have endeavored to have all of the sworn contradictions of Governor Brown's testimony "reconciled?" Did not Governor Brown in his testimony contradict his own "interview" to some extent? These reflections puzzle me, so I submit them to your consideration. He complains that we denied Mr. Nelms the privilege of hearing the evidence and cross-examining the witnesses. When the committee had finished the investigation with the exception of two pages of comparatively unimportant testimony, they sent for the principal keeper and read to him his own testimony and told him they would read over to him the testimony of all the witnesses and recall any of them to whom he might desire to submit any questions in writing. He had, up to last time, submitted questions in writing. He declined to do so and the committee reported. Why should the governor complain? Does he represent Mr. Nelms, and how?

The governor says that I am unable to draw the distinction between this case and an investigation looking to the impeachment of an officer, and he refers to the conduct of the committee which investigated Goldsmith's office. How did our committee know whether its investigation would lead to an impeachment, a removal from office without impeachment, or a vindication?

Does the ex-governor suppose that the Goldsmith wild land committee commenced its investigations "looking to his impeachment?" Had they pre-judged him and were they simply looking for facts on which to impeach him? Certainly not. And the same may be said of the Renfroe committee. Goldsmith denied the charges against him, and he was put on trial by impeachment. Renfroe admitted some of the charges against him, and he was impeached because he could be removed in no other way. Nelms admits the main charges against him, and we recommended the house to request the governor to remove him—because a trial was useless when he admitted enough to require his removal, and it was in the power of the governor to remove him. We thought it unnecessary to put the state to the expense of an impeachment trial, when he could be removed without it.

While he was an officer that could be impeached, it was not necessary to adopt that expensive remedy. If he had denied what he admitted, then the governor might, with justice, have claimed a trial for him.

The ex-governor gets mad because some of the committee had grave doubts about the existence of a contract between Mr. Nelms and Colonel Tom Alexander, which he swore were made in his presence.

The ex-governor must excuse us for not attaching as much faith to his evidence as he would have us do. I am frank to confess that I do not believe that such a contract was made as the ex-governor insists on, notwithstanding the ex-governor swears he was present and heard it made, and I will give my reasons for not believing it.

The contract claimed to have been made between Nelms and Alexander was that the $12 per head on convicts delivered to the lessees was to include the distribution of convicts among the new lessees on April 1, 1879, as well as on convicts delivered from the jails before that time. While Governor Brown was in Virginia Mr. Nelms and Mr. Elder swore before the committee that such a contract was made, and that Alexander, Nelms and Elder were present when it was made. Both Elder and Nelms say he must have been present, and they swore positively that he was not present. Upon his return from Virginia, Governor Brown swore that he was present with Nelms and Alexander, and probably Elder, and heard the contract made. Nelms then appeared again as a witness and said he was mistaken, that Governor Brown was present. Elder never did change his evidence, although the governor says he applied to do it.

It is possible that when the ex-governor testified he did not know of the statements made by Elder and Nelms as to his presence, and hence on discovering the conflict, his anger at our refusal to allow all the witnesses to be present and hear each other testify. Does he not know that it is a familiar rule and practice of the courts to separate witnesses when they testify? And does he not know the wisdom and reason of the practice? Was it not wise in the committee to enforce that rule when these witnesses were examined? Does not the result demonstrate it?

If this contract was really made, it applied to all the lessees, and all of them were interested in it. They all acknowledged that there was a contract to pay Nelms $12 a head on convicts delivered from the jails before April 1st, 1879.

Colonel Lockett, the president of company No. 2, swore that Governor Brown, in a letter to him, stated that a contract made with Nelms was the same as it had been with the former keeper, which was to pay $12 a head on convicts delivered from the jails, and nothing was said about paying it on the general delivery in April, 1879.

If there was such a contract why did Governor Brown omit it in his letter? It was the most important part of the contract.

When Nelms, long after Alexander's death, demanded the money under this alleged contract, W. J. Grant and W. W. Simpson denied the contract and called on [illegible] his understanding of it. He did not tell them that there was such a contract made in his presence with Alexander, the president of their company, but on the contrary he told Mr. Simpson that he "understood from Colonel Alexander that he was to pay something for delivering the convicts a second time after the old lease expired," and told Captain Grant "you remember on the 1st of April by our contract I am to have three hundred able-bodied, long-term men and I don't think there is more than 125 now at the Dade coal mines and I have told Nelms I would pay him something for bringing them, and he will have to take away those that are not able-bodied from the Dade coal mines and I supposed that you other lessees would pay him for taking them away." And actually he advised them to see Governor Colquitt about Nelms's demand for the $12 on April deliveries and said that he thought it was a hardship, "and if Nelms was to ask his advice in the matter he would advise against it."

He never intimated to them that there was a contract made in his presence. Would he not then have told them of the contract if in fact it had been made?

Colonel Alexander was well known in Georgia, and I understand he was open and honest in all his dealings, and it stands to reason that if he had made such a contract he would have told it to his partners and all others interested in it. He would not have made it in the presence of Governor Brown, Nelms and Elder and then turned right around and denied it to his partners, Simpson and Grant, his partners, both swore that he told them, at the time, that the contract he made with Nelms was, that he was to pay him $12 on each convict delivered from the jails until April 1st, 1879.

Would he have deceived his partners? Did he make such a contract?

Dr. Amos Fox, of Atlanta, was the most intimate friend of Alexander, and represented him when he was absent from Atlanta in matters connected with the penitentiary. He swore that Alexander told him "that he had made an agreement by which he was to pay Nelms $12 a head for delivering the prisoners from the jails; these were the terms upon which they settled. I asked him how long the contract run for and he informed me until the 1st of April, 1879."

Why did Alexander deceive Fox? Did he deceive him?

For these reasons I think the committee were justifiable in having grave doubts that there was ever such a contract made as the ex-governor heard.

The ex-governor winces under this overwhelming evidence, and says that it is illegal, because Alexander is dead and cannot deny it. Does he not know that under the rules of evidence he is incompetent to testify to this contract? He was an interested party to it, and so was Nelms. Alexander is dead and under the law they cannot speak, and yet the committee heard them.

It seems to me that the ex-governor is the last man in the world whose interest it is to establish the rule that the death of one party seals the mouth of the other. He rarely speaks until death has made him safe, by closing the lips of those who would contradict him.

If Alexander was alive, would the governor remember being present when a contract was made, about the existence of which there is so much doubt?

If General Meade was living, would the governor's apology ever have have appeared? Why does he wait until men are dead before he speaks? Is it because he wants no checks on his ingenuity and conscience, and free scope given to his powers of explanation, denial and apologies?

I see from THE CONSTITUTION, of the 27th instant, a letter from General William Phillips, in which he says such a conversation as Governor Brown alludes to, did take place between them. I do not know whether the general's recollection is right or not and I do not care. If Governor Brown did say it at the time, it could not have been true, and he must have been manufacturing testimony for future use. The facts show that he prosecuted the Columbus prisoners for a large fee of five thousand dollars. General Meade says, in his report, that when the governor told him his fee was five thousand dollars, he did not feel authorized to make the contract without the approval of superior authority, and then the governor said he would withdraw from the case if he was not willing to pay the fee. If his motive was to benefit the prisoners, why did he threaten to withdraw unless his fee was agreed to? Surely, the fee had some influence in inducing the governor to prosecute. Was he not at that time a candidate, or expected to be one, for the United States senate, and did that have any influence upon his conduct?

The governor also says that he took the case to prevent the employment of a more radical lawyer. Read the history of 1867 and 1868 and point out a more radical lawyer than the ex-governor then was. He would be a curiosity to those who yet remember the career of the ex-governor during those dark days.

In concluding, I say that I was right in charging Governor Brown with perfidy and treason to Georgia in acting as he did in the prosecution of the Columbus prisoners and being an anonymous scribbler in the newspapers, which last charge he has not denied.

LOUIS F. GARRARD.

Letter from Representative Walters.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: My attention has been directed to the article in your issue of the 25th instant, in which ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown attacks my position as a member of a special committee appointed by the house of representatives to investigate the office of principal keeper of the penitentiary, and in which he seeks to place me before the public as one who has been actuated in this official capacity by those base and selfish motives which appear from the record to have controlled his own conduct. As to his "star-chamber" and his comparison with his sweat-box inquisition, I shall, on account of his confessed ignominy, leave him to the tender mercy of Mr. Garrard, of Columbus, and to the judgment of a justly outraged public.

Governor, before attempting to arraign me before the public for the part I took in sustaining the report of the committee, had you not better answer to the country how you dared resort to the public press to forestall the action of an investigating committee of the house of representatives and to confound the truth? Had you not better explain to the public the difference between the morality of your act and that of one who would use his private purse to accomplish the same end? Was it not due to yourself to say whether or not it was true that you had been instrumental in preparing one of the reports of that committee? If that suspicion was unfounded, ought you not to have so declared? In making the attack upon me did you not attempt to evade these issues and divert attention from your own conduct?

Governor, you shall not escape by any such subterfuge. You may be "sly, sir; devilish sly;" you may know well the art of doubling on your own track, but you shall now be up to the track and answer for your misdeeds.

What shall the people of Georgia think when they are informed that in order to accomplish the approval of your double purpose of private gain and sustaining an official whom the people will say has been unfaithful, you invaded the rooms of a committee of the representatives of the people with the intention of directing and controlling their action, and when failure met you there, you attacked them through the press as a committee and individually? What should they say to the brazen impudence with which you invaded the house of representatives by proxy, and tendered to that body a report of the committee for their approval? Will you inform them when you became a member of that house? When you were appointed on that committee? Did a portion of that committee relegate to you a part of their power, or did you smother their voice and paralyze their independence by the force of your high position?

Now, governor, some people say you are in your natural element when you are attempting to control committees and to manipulate the legislature; and people will talk, you know.

How do these things stand? Shame upon the constitution that you cannot, for this conduct, be arraigned before the bar of the house of representatives for contempt of that body.

You desire that I explain to the people the difference in principle between my desiring to purchase an interest in the convict lease while a member of the legislature, and Nelms's. Governor, I will not appeal to your moral sense, but does not your legal acumen point to a vast difference? Nelms's attempt came from an executive officer, whom the law required to see that all the laws in regard to the convicts were properly enforced, and that each lessee performed [illegible] to the convict and to the state; while I, as a member of the legislative body, was called upon only to enact, not to enforce or construe laws. I found the lease act on the statute book of this state, and as a citizen had the perfect right to avail myself of its provisions. I was never accused of lobbying it through. I was never accused of attempting, with the clerks, to mutilate that act while being enrolled.

Did you expect the people to be surprised that you should attribute to my actions sordid and personal motives? They are surprised at nothing you do, since, while occupying the high and honorable position of chief justice, you were charged with having lobbied through the legislature the act by which you got control of the Western and Atlantic railroad, and then resigned your high trust to take charge of your ill-gotten gain. They are not surprised that you are the chief cause of official corruption. They knew, before you boasted it, that Nelms relied and acted upon your opinion as to the propriety of the official speculation in which he engaged and they will properly hold you in part responsible for his downfall.

Who, sir, shall the people believe? Their ex-governor and ex-chief justice when he asserts the legality of an act that is measured only by the gain it brings to himself, or the supreme court sitting as a disinterested umpire with no motive other than a truthful interpretation of the law? That court has said in unmistakable terms "that the making of private contracts by officials to do that which the law requires them to superintend and oversee and hold them responsible for, is unreasonable, contrary to public policy, illegal, null and void!" Yes, sir, you have led a public official to violate this law, and you have the audacity to defend your act before the country!

You further ask me to explain why I asked the speaker to be placed on that committee. Sir, did this originate in your imagination when you, inspired by that genius which has ever controlled your own conduct, were seeking for base and sordid motives for our actions? If you were really ever informed that I had made such a request, then your informant has falsified and slanderously misrepresented me. I made no such request of the speaker.

Sir, why did you in this connection ing into your communication the unfortunate difficulty between Cox and Alston? Did you desire to insinuate, or create the impression, that I was an accessory to Cox's crime? No one should know, sir, better than you how malignantly false is such an intimation. You must, indeed, have thought you had a hopeless case when you would dare resort to such infamy to sustain your position!

Governor, do not dodge the question by making personal issues. Why, sir, did you not desire to review and comment upon the testimony? Is it because there are in it wonderful inconsistencies between yourself and others? In your eager championship of the keeper, you affirmed that you were present when the contract was made between Alexander and Nelms. Nelms denies this, and he is supported by Elder—two witnesses against you, governor. Ought not their testimony to outweigh yours?

Again, you claim now that by that contract the keeper was to receive $12 per head for redistributing the convicts on the first of April. Do you remember that you wrote Lockett a letter soon after the contract was made, while the transaction was fresh in your memory, while Alexander, the other party was alive and could confront you on that contract, in which you then gave no such version of the contract as you now claim? Do you remember a conversation you had with Messrs. Grant and Simpson at the beginning of this year, when this claim was first made? Did you, even then, contend for your present version of the contract? Did you not then characterize the keeper's demand as a hardship and advise your co-lessees to appeal to Governor Colquitt? How dare you pretend now to defend before the public the exaction that you then condemned? What, sir, has wrought in you this wonderful reversion of sentiment? Was not your early version the same as that Alexander gave to his partners? Did the keeper himself claim before October last this version of it as a right, or only as a favor that some thought the lessees ought to extend to him? Did not these grave discrepancies between your testimony and that of other witnesses and your former statements account for your sudden horror of inquisitorial proceedings? Was not a discriminating public, seeing the dilemma of contradictions in which you are involved by the method of procedure adopted by the committee, and remembering your partiality for inquisitorial proceedings in the past, give to your intolerant demand for the right to be confronted by all the other parties interested, that you might mutually cross-examine each other, a different and more plausible reason than that you have assigned? Will they not say that if the committee had yielded to your demand they would have placed all the other witnesses at a disadvantage with you, a keen, shrewd lawyer, skilled in cross-examining? Will they not want to know why, if your soul was so convulsed with throes of justice, you did not demand that all the parties in the cross-examination should be placed on an equality with yourself? Why, if you were honest in protesting against the revival of the "star chamber," did not you demand that those interested parties, their inalienable right of being represented during that cross-examination by counsel? Will they not claim that the purpose you had in view, when you demanded that the doors should be thrown open, was that you hoped, by superior shrewdness, you would involve them in such contradictions as might make yours respectable?

Now, was there ever such a rule, even when a man is on trial before the courts of the country for life or liberty, that would extend to such a contemptible story of witnesses? If such a rule could be imagined, amidst the Billingsgate that would be evolved, would not truth be smothered and justice destroyed?

Governor, have you dealt squarely with your co-lessees? By the evidence they have lost money by this contract, while it has been infinitely to your gain. It would have cost them a great deal less than twelve dollars per head, while it would have cost you a great deal more than that sum to have delivered the convicts. Was it not, therefore, to your interest that the terms of this contract should apply to the delivery of April 1st? Was it this fact that renders your memory so vigorously refreshed and positive about its terms?

Sir, the evidence shows that your penitentiary is divided into three camps, while No. 3 has but two camps; that no demand was ever made on you to assemble your convicts in one central place, or for pay for constructive delivery, while this exaction was made of No. 3 and amounted to over $1,500. Will you explain to the public whether or not the price of your championship was the giving up by the keeper his pretended right to pay for constructive delivery? Was this price the bold breather of your manly back? Governor, are you such a disinterested witness as you would have the public believe? Is it strange that a portion of your "star chamber" should have a doubt as to whether that part of the contract was made? Between dead men and interested witnesses who ever saw such a wonderful development of memory in so short a time! If you will inform the public how you manipulate and cultivate that memory, or perhaps in this day it would be better to patent the process, you will be able to add many shekels to your already largely accumulated fortune. The people would like to know the "true inwardness" of this progressive memory of yours.

Did you embark in this contract on behalf of this officer to compel your co-lessees to make up the losses he had sustained by you? or are you stung into action by remorse to save your friend, "a bold, generous and faithful officer," from the ruin which you have precipitated upon him by your selfish greed for gain?

You say that the committee in its eagerness to make a case against the keeper, admitted all kinds of illegal testimony against him. The inference is that they admitted none in his favor. Governor, are you not a most unfair opponent? Will you contend for one moment that according to the strict rules of evidence, Alexander, the other contracting party, being dead, Nelms would be a competent witness to prove the contract? Yet this "star-chamber," in its anxiety to get at the truth, and the whole truth, allowed the keeper to testify in his own behalf. Will you also, in candor, contend that the instances of unfairness you have cited will sustain your proposition? Do you, as a lawyer, say that Alexander's sayings would have been inadmissible in a court of justice? Was he not dead? Were they not made without any view to pending litigation? Was not the admission of the contract against his interest and therefore admissible? Was he not entitled to have his whole sayings go in?

In conclusion, was not your reference to the Goldsmith case most unfortunate? In the investigation of that case before the house committee was Mr. Goldsmith allowed to confront and cross examine all the witnesses? You ought to know well that this privilege was not allowed him, until he was impeached by the house and called into that high court and at the bar of the senate to answer for the crimes of which the evidence of the investigating committee showed him guilty. You ought to know, sir, too well, that the inalienable right of the accused to be represented by counsel and to confront his witnesses refers only to trials before a judicial tribunal of the country. Do you pretend to teach the people of this state that investigations instituted by the house of representatives to examine into the conduct of public officials is to be likened to a trial in a court of justice? Is not the house of representatives, when acting in that capacity, the grand inquest of the commonwealth, and can you contort it into anything more? It does not assume, or dare, to touch either the person or property of the officer under investigation, unless you would contend that the office has become the private property of the incumbent. Have you not attempted to teach public officials of this state by corrupting their official conduct, that the office is a commodity of merchandise and their private property?

Do you suppose that the people will sustain you in this doctrine, that offices were not created for the people, but for the benefit and private gain of the official, to give them power to plunder the people and extort their illegal demands? that officers are not the agents, the trustees, the servants of the people, but the masters of the people? These doctrines may have fitted you well, sir, in those days when you found congenial comrades among the plundering hordes of reconstruction, but enlightened democracy will never be so ready to surrender their rights or thus forfeit their liberties.

With thanks, Messrs. Editors, for the courtesy of the use of your columns, I am very respectfully, JESSE W. WALTERS.

THE BUFFALO BUFFER.

WHOSE FREAKS BROUGHT HIM GRIEF.

How the Abduction of the School Girl was Accomplished—The Writing of the Mysterious Letters—A Shooting Affair at Albany, Georgia.

BUFFALO, September 27.—The city is still excited over the affair of last Tuesday, in which a young lady was abducted from school by a brigand in city costume. The following seems to be as near the facts in the case as can be ascertained: About two o'clock a young man quite well-dressed called at a music school on Main street, and asked to see one of the pupils, a young lady sixteen years of age, and the daughter of a respected citizen and prominent business man. The young lady appeared, when the stranger informed her that her father had met with an accident which would probably result fatally; a building had fallen on him, and he had been terribly crushed. The daughter, overcome by this startling information, asked the messenger where her mother was, to which he replied she had just gone down in a carriage with her youngest son. The young lady inquired why her mother did not call for her. The smooth-tongued stranger replied that he did not know, that he was a clerk in her father's employ, and had been sent to bring her down.

Suspecting nothing wrong, the girl at once started with the man, accompanied by her cousin, a little boy. They got upon a Main-street car bound down. The stranger, to get rid of the lad, suggested that he had better go for a doctor, and the youth did so. On reaching a point in front of the store of Mr. William Wottgie, on Main street, near South Division, the man suddenly exclaimed, "There they are; now they are carrying the body up-stairs." They then left the car, and the stranger escorted the girl up-stairs on the third story to a back room, No. 11, of the Phelps block. He ushered her into the room, when he promptly locked the door on the inside, and proceeded to carry out the plan which he had previously concerted.

Seeing she had been deceived, she began to scream. The scamp gave the astonished and terrified young lady to understand that he intended to do her no harm, and requested her not to be afraid. The girl became very much frightened at her situation, screamed loudly, and cried "murder!" But no one came to the rescue, and the villain tried hard to pacify her. He attempted to do her no bodily harm, and asked her not to be afraid.

He then informed her that he was the son of rich parents who knew her father well, that he was in bad circumstances, and must raise $500 at once or he would be ruined. He then proposed to the girl to write a letter to her father, which he would dictate, asking for the sum named, and when he received it he would release her. She was so weak from the intense excitement she had undergone that at first she could not write, but after a time, seeing that her captor was determined, she wrote at his dictation a letter to her father, of which the following is a copy:

"DEAR PAPA: I ask you to give this man $500 for unless he raises this sum within a week he is ruined. He pledges you his word and honor that it shall be returned to you in sixty days. For this loan he has no security to offer, except your son Willie, whom I have in safe-keeping, and who shall never return to his home, unless the above sum is paid, and that within a week. So long as I think you intend to place this sum at my disposal, just so long shall Willie be kindly dealt with, but at the first indication of treachery or publicity of any character, he shall suffer physical torture, and eventually die. On the other hand, if you place the required sum in my hands, Willie will be returned to his home, and your loan paid, with interest, in sixty days. The sum to be paid must be in currency; bills larger than fifty dollars will not be received. A trusty agent will be sent to your house for the money, and upon its receipt Willie will be sent home as soon as he can be got there. If you disagree with these conditions and make this matter public in any way, or employ any detective, Willie is sure of a watery grave. In answer to this I will receive one letter through the postoffice. Remember, the penalty of treachery is death. Govern yourself accordingly. It is $5,000 or ruin with me.

"Anonymously, H. B. MERCHANT.

"Care postoffice, Buffalo

"Do not forget that upon your silence depends your son's life. I shall expect a letter from you immediately."

When questioned about the above letter, the prisoner stated that he intended to get possession, if possible, of the youngest son of the same gentleman whose daughter he finally abducted as above described, and then use him to raise $5,000.

About eleven o'clock Schuyler was brought before the police court and arraigned on the charge of abduction. He pleaded not guilty, but after the examination of witnesses Justice King held him for a higher court. His honor took occasion to tell the prisoner it would have served him right if he had been hanged to a lamp-post. He fixed his bail at $3,000, and Schuyler said he could obtain it. The judge raised the amount to $5,000, and committed Schuyler to jail for twenty-four hours to give him an opportunity to obtain the required bail.

The case caused great excitement among the friends of the young lady's family. It was largely owing to an old Western Union telegrapher that the detectives were put on the rascal's track.

ALBANY, GA., September 27.—A shooting affray took place this afternoon between S. D. Wilson and Louis Barbour, two planters, four miles from this city, in which Wilson was killed and Barbour dangerously wounded. The difficulty originated about a cotton settlement. It is rumored that Wilson fired the first shot.

RICHMOND, VA., September 27.—Albert Mitchell, colored, was yesterday convicted o murder in the first degree in killing Charles K. Walton, at Yanceyville, some months ago.

In the case of Wm. Groom, white, charged with the murder of Ellen Collman, colored, the jury have not yet agreed.

NEW ORLEANS, September 25.—The schooner Constance arrived in this port today from Ruatan, in the bay of Honduras, bringing latest dates. In her mail is a communication from American Consul Burchard, of the United States consulate, of

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 28, 1879.

It is stated that the post-office department is preparing proposals for carrying mails in Georgia, which will be published in November, and opened in February. It is also stated that the mail service will, under the new proposals, be largely increased. Where the service is now weekly, it will be semi-weekly, all semi-weekly service will be increased to tri-weekly, and all county towns and court-houses will have daily services. Good enough.

The slaveholders of Cuba are emancipating their slaves, without waiting for the action of the Spanish cortes. This is done to stop the spirit of revolt among the negroes, and because the plantersare satisfied that the government does not intend to indemnify them when the freedom of all slaves on the island is decreed. The planters immediately contract with the freedmen for their services for five years. This step of the large slaveholders removes a danger that threatened to ripen into an open and destructive rebellion.

Now that England and France, and Austria and Germany have pooled their issues, an enduring peace begins to be possible. England and France have come to an understanding only in reference to the Greek and the Egyptian questions, but it is very probable that having agreed as to these two, they will agree as to all the other questions of European politics. This would simply be a renewal of the alliance that existed before Louis Napoleon's fall. Russia alone of the powers bids fair to stand alone, and she alone is in a position to disturb the peace of Europe. She will not do it however.

Out of its abundance the government distributed in 1837 about twenty-eight millions among the states. Georgia got of this money $1,051,422.00. This loan has never been cancelled, and it stands to-day against the several states, a part of the government's assets. It is carried on the books of the treasury department. Each successive treasurer is charged with it and has to account for it. As this money cannot be called in except by an act of congress, it follows of course that it never will be called in; and Senator Davis, of West Virginia, proposes to introduce a bill at the next session releasing the states from the responsibility incurred in accepting the loan in 1837. This would cancel the debt and do away with an absurdity in the statements of funds in the possession of the treasurer of the United States.

It is well settled that Governor Robinson and John Kelly will remain in the New York gubernatorial race to the end; but it is not settled what their strength will be in New York city, nor what effect a division of the democratic vote in the city will have upon the entire canvass. In 1873 the republican majority in the state, exclusive of the city, was 24,119; in 1874 the democratic majority in the same territory was 7,789; in 1876 the republican majority outside of the city was 20,578; 1877 it was 18,960, and last year, 70,675. Mr. Tilden carried the state outside of the city in 1874, and to re-elect Governor Robinson, it is probable that the sage of Gramercy park and his friends must again go into the metropolis with a majority. There are not lacking those who think that Governor Robinson will be equal to the occasion. He is very strong among the farmers.

It is high time that every sane man in the south awoke to the fact that no perceptible amount of relief can come from or through congress, from or through public men, no matter how "great" they may be. Such men as a rule are engaged either in a war among themselves, or in helping themselves without much regard to the people. Independence of the north and the rest of the world must come in the old-fashioned way—through industry and economy. When our farmers become the owners of the crops they make, and when our people see that the best investment of every dollar of surplus capital is in manufactures of wood, iron, leather, or paper, then and not until then will prosperity begin to boom in the south, bringing with it independence and both commercial and political power. We are working too much at the wrong end. We give too much time to politics and too little to business.

The advance on Cabul is now progressing in a very cautious manner. The lines of communication are to be well guarded, and every precaution against a serious reverse is to be taken. The terrible lesson of 1842 on the same ground has never been forgotten. The avengers of Cavagnari are moving from the Kuram valley, through the Shutargardan pass, and thence along the Lagar valley to Cabul. The converging forces are thirteen thousand strong. The country is difficult, and success depends largely upon their ability to reach Cabul before snow flies. And then after Cabul comes Herat, which is really the hardest part of the problem. If a single disaster in Afghanistan should be piled upon the home troubles that beset the wily premier, he is a doomed public man. He needs all the luck in the world to enable him to escape from the next general elections with his official head in its accustomed place.

And so Rowe'l is to take the Astley belt back to London, and after a few weeks of joyful rest, there will be another match. But as the gate-money in London never reaches high figures, Rowell may decide—we fear he will—to have the next contest in New York. The late match was a bonanza for all who completed 450 miles or more. The terms were these: If three men go over 450 miles or more, the first man to get one-half of the receipts; the second man, thirty per cent, and the third, twenty per cent. If four men get places, the winner to receive one-half; the second, twenty-five per cent; the third, fifteen per cent, and the fourth, ten per cent. If five men complete 450 miles, the winner to receive one-half; the second, twenty-five per cent; the third, twelve per cent; the fourth, eight per cent; the fifth, five per cent. In any division of the money the winner is not to receive less than half of the receipts. We hope Rowell will leave us fully satisfied with his good fortune, and that neither he nor the belt will again be seen on this side of the great water. We have had enough of walking matches to last a century.

An Austro-German Alliance.

The other news from Europe is overshadowed by the now accepted statement that Bismarck and Count Andrassy did arrange an alliance between the two empires at their recent conference in Vienna. The terms of the new league have not been published, nor is it likely that they will be; but no doubt is anywhere expressed as to the existence of the reported treaty. And it is conceded at all political centers that it is not a league for offensive purposes. Neither of the powers to the new compact wants an outbreak of war, each having many serious questions of internal policy to dispose of. Both are somewhat loosely thrown together, and both, therefore, want time in which to settle disturbing matters and consolidate their present possessions. The new league is purely defensive at least for the present. It makes the two nations one as to their foreign policy, and it is notice to nations on the west, the east and the south to keep their hands off—to be plain, to Russia, France and Italy. And they will let the two compactly located, well-armed and closely-allied nations alone. France and Russia, the one desiring Alsace-Lorraine, and the other the Balkan provinces, and both military glory, are natural allies; but the new treaty tells them that they must wait. Italy will dismiss her Irredente agitation as idle talk, and all Europe will settle down to peace. England and Russia, glaring at each other on two continents, offer the only prospect of war, and this is not very probable. In time, of course, Turkey in Europe will go to pieces, and then the offensive part of the new alliance will take effect. Then Austria's new Sclav acquisitions will be extended to the Ægean, and the purely German provinces of that country will pass by mutual consent to the still greater empire that has its seat at Berlin. And if in the meantime Germany should covet Holland, who is to say nay? Not England, for she will rely upon the new alliance in case of new Russian aggressions in Turkey. Not France, for she has little interest in Holland as long as Belgium remains intact. But let us not speculate. It is sufficient to know that the two powerful central nations of Europe have been joined by the two great chancellors in a compact that promises more for peace, partial disarmament and the promotion of civilization than anything that has occurred within a generation.

The Exodus Movement.

In our columns this morning we give in full the plans of the exodus leader, General T. W. Conway, better known as Ten-cents-for-cake Conway. Louisiana's ex-carpetbagger is giving his entire time and energies to the work, and he has several assistants. Now, these men may be great philanthropists, but they are known to be impecunious—to be in fact men who are always trying to find easy employment combined with good pay. It is not therefore strange that people are curious to know where the money comes from to pay the bills that Conway and his associates are making—who are to "run" the proposed Philadelphia convention, and why it is held a thousand miles away from any exodusters—who in short are to be benefitted by the removal of several thousand negroes from their old homes in a warm latitude to new homes in states that are distinguished for color prejudice and an uncongenial climate. There is a feeling abroad that the republican managers are the real promoters of the movement. If this is so, the colored man had better beware of exodus agents; for they will assuredly use him to carry out selfish schemes without regard to his personal interests. They may desire to get up a false sentiment or sympathy among northern voters by means of his departure, or they may want to use him in carrying some close congressional districts, or in controlling some doubtful state. It has been supposed that the scheme looked to the placing of ten thousand adult male exodusters in Indiana, or Ohio, or Illinois—neither of the three states being reliably republican. It is much more probable, however, that the men behind the scenes intend to turn the movement to account in a more general way—to use it as proof that the colored people are robbed, oppressed and disfranchised in the south. This of course would call for a strong effort to induce a considerable number to leave the south. The Philadelphia convention looks undoubtedly to the introduction of free boats and other devices of that nature. A free excursion is one thing that the negroes cannot resist, and Conway will therefore be able to induce many to go, if the men who are behind him will foot his bills. Thus far this season very few have gone—perhaps a hundred from Middle Tennessee. Some North Carolina negroes are said to be preparing to go, but as a rule the colored man is too busily engaged in picking cotton for good wages to listen to Conway or any other seductive emigration agent. For their own sakes, we hope the colored people of Georgia will look well before they leap into the arms of either railroad agents or politicians, who care no more for their welfare than they do for that of so many cattle.

The Fall Revival.

The columns of The Constitution furnish a barometer in which the status of trade can be estimated as surely as the weather can be measured by the rise and fall of the mercury. When trade is depressed and the merchants are discouraged, our columns hint of this melancholy condition by their scantiness. But when the trade current is swift and the channels are swollen, the merchants are hopeful and busy—then the swelling tide finds its way into the advertising columns of The Constitution, and there measures its strength and breadth.

Judged by this test, the fall trade that is just opening promises to be the largest and best that Atlanta has seen since the wild, flush days of '68 to '70. Our columns are pressed beyond their legitimate capacity, and the tide of business has, despite our efforts to restrain it, ebbed into our space reserved for reading matter. There is scarcely a leading house in the city that is not represented in the busy pages we spread before our readers this morning. There is scarcely a want that the reader can have, that is not answered in these columns. There is not a department of trade that has not some representative in our paper. All classes of sellers flock to The Constitution and advertise there wares to the public. The wisdom of this course has been abundantly demonstrated. The Constitution has reached a circulation that is more than equal to the combined circulation of all the papers published in Atlanta during the years running from 1868 to 1874—and yet the prices that we charge for advertising are scarcely more than was charged at that time in either one of those papers. Indeed the merchant may figure for himself and he will find that he can send his advertisement to more people through The Constitution—almost five to one—than he could possibly reach with the same amount of money invested in circulars or dodgers. The value of The Constitution—or of any regular newspaper over such a medium as a circular, is too potent to be discussed.

We welcome our patrons to our columns. It is part of the duty of a newspaper to carry the advertisements of the commercial world as to carry the news of the political world. We shall always make room for them. When they trench upon our reading space we shall issue a supplement, as we do this morning, or double our sheet, as we are frequently compelled to do. In the meantime we congratulate our merchants upon the fine showing that is made in The Constitution of this morning.

Georgia Crackers—Types and Shadows.

Correspondents of northern newspapers, wandering aimlessly through the south in search of political material, forget their mission when they reach Atlanta. The town and its people are revelations to them. They seem to have suddenly entered a new world, and they pause to reflect over their discovery and to unravel the mystery. They find Atlanta a problem, and they straightway proceed to search for the solution. After a reasonable time, they retire to the writing-desks kindly furnished by the obliging hotel men, and inform their expectant journals that in the heart of the south they have found a northern town. They allude to it as a sign that business is bridging the bloody chasm, and make much ado over the northern energy and enterprise that have sought the place since the war and redeemed it from the dullness and death that have stood guard over nearly every other southern city. This appears to be such a happy solution of the problem, that the thrift, enterprise, energy and growth of Atlanta are no longer regarded as phenomena to be seriously and philosophically studied. The solution is not only happy, in so far as it relieves the correspondents of their perplexities, but it is handy for our neighbors, who do not care to be perplexed about anything; and so the general impression is that Atlanta is the product of northern genius and enterprise—that her growth is the result of northern energy—and that the city is what it is to-day by reason of yankee pluck and capital. It seems to be generally accepted, moreover, that the absence of narrow political prejudices from our business and social life is due to the same influences.

But these matters, so suggestive of reflection, will bear discussion. Did it ever occur even to our own people that the growth and material progress of Atlanta since the war are something more than astonishing; that, wholly apart from and independent of any sectional element or local comparison, they are among the most striking phenomena of the post-bellum period? Show us the city, either north or south, east or west, that has relatively kept pace with Atlanta. Take the city as it stood in 1865—destroyed and well-nigh deserted—and compare it with the Atlanta of to-day; take the city as it stood in 1870, and compare it with the Atlanta of 1879. Not a town or city in the country, so far as our knowledge and observation extend, has kept pace with us. Such progress as we have made would be accounted phenomenal in any section of the country. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that northern correspondents should be eager to attribute such results to the spirit and impulses of their own civilization, or that our neighbors, who ought to be better influenced, should, in order to gratify the complaining ghost of a prejudice that the people of Georgia have long since buried, point to Atlanta as a city that owes everything to northern energy and capital. In point of fact to take an instance at random—there are ten northern men doing business in Savannah to one in Atlanta, and the proportion holds good as to the capital invested: though, if we mistake not, Savannah has more than once pointed her aristocratically scornful finger in this direction and sneered about northern people.

The point we desire to make, however, is, that in spite of all that is said, Atlanta remains a typical Georgia city. She is this above and beyond everything. The people who founded her—the people who have made her what she is—who have contributed the basis of her growth, energy and prosperity—are Georgia crackers. They plowed heifers; they used the hoe, the pick and the spade; they wore wool hats and walked barefoot through the keen frosts and over the chestnut burrs; they worked among the mountains of north Georgia, and toiled on the red hills of middle Georgia; they buttered their poverty with hope, and laid the foundation of their fortunes in the rugged lands around us, and through it all, faced the future with sturdy and untiring industry. The Atlanta of to-day is the result of the brains and energy of Georgia crackers, whose unique simplicity of character has run steadily to thrift and prosperity—whose quaint and homely methods have caught a cosmopolitan flavor—whose inquisitive shrewdness has flowered into an insatiable thirst for enterprise. In other words, Major Joseph Jones, of Pineville, settling in a favorable point in his native state, has there surrounded himself with a city. He has grown comfortable, and his children and grandchildren have become model men and women. Thus it is that the business and social elements of Atlanta show the Georgia cracker at his best and highest development.

It is this development which deceives the superficial observer into classing Atlanta as a city where northern men and northern influences control everything; and this view is helped along by the further fact that the intensely typical character of Atlanta is not only Georgian, but national. Did any of our readers of a thoughtful turn ever take the trouble to discover the remarkable points of resemblance between the typical down-easter and the typical Georgia cracker? If not, it is a matter which may well engage their serious attention. Does our friend Colonel Thompson, of Savannah, believe that Major Joseph Jones, of Pineville—a character-study unsurpassed in our own literature—is popular merely because a Georgia cracker, is aptly painted? Nonsense! Not one edition of the book would have been sold. The character is not only typically Georgian, but typically national, and for this reason the book has passed through manifold editions, and the demand is not yet supplied. Major Jones is Brother Jonathan thinly disguised in a suit of Georgia linsey-woolsey. We might compare the major with Sam Slick, but we prefer to stand him up alongside of Hosea Bigelow, a serious literary study of the typical yankee. Examine them critically and the parallel is complete. Bring Hosea Bigelow to Georgia, turn him loose in a pine-thicket, show him a bunch of dogwood blossoms, make him acquainted with the joree and the jay, give him a suit of jeans (which he would probably bring in his carpet-sack) and there you have your Major Joseph Jones, of Pineville, who is "yours till death." Take the major to New England, let him tamper with the climate and learn how to save his tobacco instead of giving it away, and there is your Hosea Bigelow. Being typical, they are national; being national they are well-nigh identical. In thought, feeling and expression they are nearly the same, and the quaint homeliness, pathetically identical in both, is, in the present unhappy state of affairs, absolutely distressing to those who look above and beyond the partisan strife of the hour. Both Thompson and Lowell were building better than they knew—the one showing a shrewd, observing yankee who courted and married Miss Mary Stallings, in Pineville, and the other introducing to us a ready-witted, simple-mannered Georgia cracker in New England. The parallel is apt to be confusing, and in the midst of the confusion, we desire to repeat that Colonel Thompson's Pineville yankee, and not Lowell's Georgia cracker from New England, has built Atlanta and given her progress wings. Naturally enough, the Major Joseph Joneses, and their relations have opened their doors to the Georgia crackers from Maine and Massachusetts, and the result has been so fruitful that they want more to come with their money, their pluck, and their talent. Nevertheless, it will not do, in the face of facts, to deny that the Pinevillians and their progeny are responsible for Atlanta, her past, her present and her future. Major Jones, proverbially genial, has become hospitable quite on the European plan, in consequence of his commercial connection; and as, in his business, he knows neither north nor south, nor considers where the sectional line is drawn, he doesn't feel alarmed when his next-door neighbors allude to him as a northern man, and is only ashamed that the allusion should be accompanied by a sneer which may be misinterpreted and misapplied by the sensitive Mr. Bigelow. At the same time, the major is not too modest to have it known that he is the author of as smart a town as Atlanta.

The Massachusetts people claim that Ben Butler is a second adventurist. Oh, well, elect him governor and get him out of the way. Once elect a man governor of Massachusetts and he is never heard of any more.

Charles Francis Adams is a man of powerful influence. When he has a chill it shows in Maine.

There isn't anything more mournful than the numbers the republicans of Ohio are figuring up. Our esteemed, but thoughtful, contemporary of the Cleveland Herald protests against this sort of chicken-counting.

It seems as though Jeems Redpath had fixed himself up as a subject for a lecture.

The colored man on the legislative ticket in Ohio—well, he sticks to his nomination like a very hot kitten to a very sick brick.

Finding that Mr. Jefferson Davis refuses to become a candidate for the Mississippi senatorship, some of the republican organs have nominated him for vice-president, and they will no doubt compel him to accept by threatening to try him for treason, or something of that kind.

It is a wonder the organs don't utter a long and loud protest because none of the white contestants in the walking-match have thus far offered to go arm-in-arm with the colored man. If the walking-match was in the south matters would be different, and a good deal of political capital would no doubt be made out of the fact.

The Chicago Tribune intimates that the jury in the Chisholm murder case was not fairly drawn. This won't do, General Woodford, in his statement, dwells emphatically upon the fact that it was fairly drawn. "If it was not, how could the organs claim, as they do, that its verdict represents the public sentiment of Kemper county?

Weston finds that the walking contest is too great an intellectual strain. Polo-players and members of the New York coaching club suffer in the same way.

Levy refuses to prosti-toot himself for less than $200 a week.

The attacks of Hilton and Corbin upon the Hebrews have ended disastrously. Not a single Jew has failed and fled the country.

If the election in 1880 results in a republican victory on account of complications in New York, the northern democrats will discover that their relations with the south thereafter will hardly be friendly enough to be called a futile dalliance.

Mr. Tilden—Sir: Now that you have wiped up your back-yard with Cyrus, it would be well to turn your attention to one J. Kelly. We are as ready to applaud now as we will be ten days hence.

A man named D. Lay shot and killed another in Ohio the other day. Everybody ought to know that D. Lay's are dangerous.

IN GENERAL.

—"Boom"—"boomer"—"bummer"—the etymology seems pretty straight.—Boston Pilot.

—The United States could pay off its entire debt by putting a fence around Utah and charging fifty cents admission to see the largest harem in existence.—Philadelphia Chronicle.

—Last year the republicans polled but 47½ per cent of the total vote in New York, but 47½ in Ohio, but 45½ in Pennsylvania and only 44½ per cent in Michigan.

—If it be true that the man whose work interests the masses is greater than he whose achievements attract the attention of only a rarely cultured few, Rowell is a long way ahead of Wendell Phillips.

—The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, an original and emphatic Grant organ, thinks that it "hears the still small voice of the republican party saying to Mr. Carl Schurz that he must either join the boom or take the bounce."

—Programme of the Hayes movement: Introduction of Mr. Hayes; short speech by Mr. Hayes; introduction of General Sherman; few remarks by General Sherman; bow of acknowledgements by Mrs. Hayes; music by a silver cornet band—train moves on to the next station.

—Custom-house circles at New Orleans are in a flurry over the report that Kellogg has surrendered his seat in the United States senate to Judge Spofford—Kellogg to be made collector at New Orleans and to give Louisiana's delegation in the national republican convention to John Sherman.

—Kearney's mother says that Dennis is expected in New York about the 1st of October, and in Boston a few days later. He will possibly make a few speeches before going to Europe, for which country he intends to sail at once. While there he will visit Garibaldi, from whom he has received congratulations.

—It is generally understood that General Grant will so time his engagements as to be in Chicago in November, on the occasion of the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, of which General Sherman is president. The friends of General Grant think hat he will then take the opportunity to deliver such utterances as will be significant of his wishes and purposes concerning the next presidency.

—Provisions at Chicago are effectually cornered, with Mr. Armour as the central figure in the deal. As at present advised, the position appears safe for the present month, but very many persons believe the corner will be maintained throughout October also. It is certain the supply on the last of the present month will be the measure of the supply until at least the middle of October for fully cured meats.

According to official data, the total number of the Hebrew race to day is about what it was in the days of King David—between six and seven millions. There are in Europe about 5,000,000, in Asia 200,000, in Africa over 80,000, and in America from a million to a million and a half. The present population of Jerusalem is given as 13,500 Jews, 7,000 Mahommedans and 5,000 Christians.

—The New York Sun says: The widow Oliver, who has a suit against the Hon. Simon Cameron for breach of promise of marriage, called on Tuesday at the office of a lawyer in Center street. She was taken there by Mrs. Charlotte Smith, of St. Louis, who has several times saved her from the extremities of hunger. Mrs. Oliver started Wednesday for Washington, where she intends putting herself in charge of the commissioners of the poor, who have promised to care for her for the present.

—The Russian army lost during the late war in Asia 453 officers killed, 1,683 wounded and eighteen missing; total, 3,139. Of private soldiers 14,690 were killed, 51,332 were wounded and 4,456 were missing; total, 70,478. In all 73,617 men were killed, wounded and missing on the battle-fields of Asia alone. When to these are added the tens of thousands who died in hospitals, and the immense losses of the Russian army in Bulgaria, some idea may be formed of the enormous sacrifices in men made by the czar to render the treaty of Berlin possible

—Faud Pasha, the bearer of the sultan's firman of investiture to the new khedive, is a lucky fellow. Besides the various valuable presents given to him by the viceroy and members of his family, which consisted mostly of jewelry, he received a large sum in actual money. From Tewfik Pasha himself, $50,000; from the khedive's wife, $100,000; from his mother, $50,000; and from the Egyptian government, $20,000. In all $220,000—a really liberal remuneration for the trouble of traveling from Istamboul to Cairo and back, especially when we take into consideration the financial troubles of the khedive's government.

—President Grevy is certainly a prophet honored in his own country. When he recently reached his country home of Sous-Vandrew, a triumphal arch had been erected for him; the priest and all the inhabitants collected to welcome him; girls in white presented flowers to his wife and daughter, a boy ten years old, from the Pontarlier college, made a little speech, receiving a kiss in return; a band serenaded him, and all the houses were illuminated. The president walked about the village in the evening, and was treated with the warmest marks of respect.

—"Platinum, my purse for platinum!" is still the cry of the man of Menlo Park. The Charlotte (N. C.) Observer notes the departure of Mr. Edison's mineralogist, W. E. Hidden, from the western part of that state after an unsuccessful search for a mine of the required metal. Mr. Hidden visited twenty-nine places in the western counties, and though platinum could not be had for love or money, he found zircon and samerskite in considerable quantities, which two minerals possess peculiar quality of infusibility in the electric light. Mr. Hidden is now looking around in Abbeville county, South Carolina.

In the State.

Senoia Farm and Home.

Some little fellows in the legislature are pitching into Ex-Governor Brown and Governor Colquitt.

Bainbridge Democrat.

There are a good many "Kernoodles, from Flapdoodle," in the present legislature, but taken altogether it is the best the state has had since the war.

Augusta Evening News.

Joe Brown is a bad man to have a newspaper war with. He hardly ever strikes but he is sure of his victim, and is very much fear Messrs. Garrard and Walters will feel his blows before the war is ended.

Oglethorpe Echo.

To return to annual sessions will necessitate a change in the constitution and a ratification by the people. We suggest that our present legislature pass the bill and we think the voters will sustain it.

Augusta Chronicle.

If ex-Governor Brown should finally make good his statement as to the Columbus prisoners, he will have established himself in the good opinions of many Georgians who could forgive everything in his career but that.

Atlanta Letter to Augusta Evening News.

To conclude, it does really appear, when thinking over the matter, that Colquitt sustained about the same relationship to Georgia that Grant now does to the people of the whole country. It is hard to tell where he is, what he will do, and how strong he is—in the nomination.

Newnan Leader.

We think it useless for our farmers to be selling their cotton at the present prices. If they are in debt, let them sell enough to ease their creditors, and then hold the balance of their crop until the price of cotton gets worse or better one. And we believe that it is the general opinion that it will not get any worse, but that it is bound to get better. Hold your cotton, it is just as good money as you will find.

Dalton Headlight.

Governor Brown explains his part of the trial as being one of pacificator of the harsh and rigorous results of martial law, rather than as an anxious prosecuting attorney. He makes a very commendable showing, and gives his antagonist about as severe a rasping as generally falls to the lot of man. We admire Garrard, but he went off half-cocked when he unnecessarily incarcerated himself on the jagged end of Joe Brown's pike.

Savannah News.

In view of all the facts and reasonable probabilities, it certainly is better that planters who can do so should hold back their crops. To sell in a dull season like the present is certainly to ensure them small returns, while, to say the least, the chances for future improvement are much greater than for any long-continued decline from present figures. Of course many planters are from various causes unable to hold their crops, but for those who can do so, it seems to us by far their wisest course.

Cedartown Advertiser.

It would be interesting to know just how many of those righteous statesmen who were so horrified at the thought of letting Treasurer Renfroe off with anything less than the extreme penalty of the law had bribes in their pockets in the shape of free passes on railroads whose interests were to be affected by their official acts. But that will never be known. Those legislators are fierce investigators—of everybody but themselves. There is some consolation, however, in knowing that they do not hesitate to investigate other people.

Disposing of Grant.

New York Star.

There are three ways of disposing of Grant, and as he is at present an object of more interest than he is ever likely to be again, it may not be inappropriate to refer to them. The first is Admiral Amnen's way. It involves the digging of a canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and the installation of Grant as chief officer of the company having the enterprise in charge. The second is the way proposed by those of his friends who believe that he can be elected even if he should receive the republican nomination for the presidency, and who are averse to his return to public life. It consists in the passage by congress of an act of granting him a pension for life upon condition that he will go into retirement and stay there. The third is the way which finds favor with ex-Boss Shepherd, Robeson, Belknap, Babcock, George W. Child's, Tom Murphy and the old gang. It embraces the overthrow of the constitution, the institution of an empire in place of the present form of government, and the coronation of Grant as Kaiser Ulysses I. We need not say that our own preference is for the first plan, and we believe that the preference of nine-tenths of the people of the United States coincides with ours. Moreover, this plan appeals to Grant on personal grounds. The climate of Nicaragua would compel him to be more sedentary in his habits, and the chances therefore are that a permanent residence in that country would prolong the period of his life. A pension, such as would be sufficient to keep him out of politics, the country cannot afford to pay, and so long as the 23d of February is observed as a national holiday the project of setting him up at the head of an American empire is liable to be received with coolness in every section of the country.

Facts to be Remembered.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Let it be distinctly understood that a clear majority of the people and counties of the south are opposed to the republican party.

On the other hand, the democrats have 138 votes in the south as good as already cast; they have the 24 votes of Indiana and New Jersey; they have 162 out of the 185 electoral votes sure, only needing 23 more; they have more than enough with New York; they will have New York, and may have much more.

Why?

Because they have the count.

The fact that the present democratic congress has the counting of the electoral votes, and the republicans themselves have asserted and established the supreme right of congress to count or not to count what it pleases is worth much more than a thousand appeals for reason and justice, or ten thousand stump speeches. If the republicans, for instance, should even succeed—what, however, we do not believe they will—in carrying New York by bribery, bayonets and bull-rying marshals—and they cannot carry it otherwise—there would be two certificates and a democratic congress would of course, follow republican precedent, throw out the republican votes upon the ground of fraud, and count the democratic votes.

This case, of course, is not probable. But it shows what power and advantages the democrats possess, and that, all the blowing and bragging of the republicans to the contrary, they have the presidency in their own hands. As we said about New York, we now say about the presidency—the democrats cannot lose it—they can only throw it away.

A Trying Time With Mrs. Potts.

New Orleans Picayune.

Mrs. Mattie Potts has struck Richmond on her return trip. Owing to a reported trouble with her right knee there are some doubts about her getting through on time. This is a trying moment. The eyes of the world are now on the right knee of Mrs. Potts.

Senator Pendleton is Correct.

Baltimore Gazette.

In his late speech, Senator Pendleton declared that no party could propose to pay the rebel debt and live. The senator is correct. There is every reason to believe that at least three great parties will die before the federal debt is paid.

He Never Did Care for It.

Baltimore Gazette.

We have startling news from San Francisco. It is to the effect that General Grant has "schwore off" from wine, which he hasn't tasted for several months. Ulysses never did care much for wine. Old rye was always good enough for him.

Meaning Tilden.

Utica Observer, (dem.)

The man whom the American people called to the presidency stands higher in their respect and esteem to-day than ever before. And the end is not yet.

The Story of Etowah.

How oft the streams in our old Indian lands,
A story tell of hidden meanings!
For dichest soft the Occhulogra sounds!
With fish, the Conesauga's teeming;
And these with Etowah make Coosa's waters;
While Chattahoochee's story told,
Would tell of Cherokee blood her fair daughters,
Where streams flow through the land of gold.

Up in the mountain lands of Cherokee,
The Etowah, a mountain stream,
Is formed of many springs still flowing free
As when they saw the sun's first beam;
And limpid clear and sweet, their waters were,
As ever left their mountain home,
To ripple down the rocks and valleys fair,
Where wood-nymphs loved of old to roam.

On that old Etowah, in ancient days;
Perhaps two hundred years ago—
A maiden lived whom you would surely praise,
And love, perhaps, if you could know
As well as I, who've read her nation's history,
And learned from that what is her need,
Who saved a foe there doomed to bleed,
Because he sought to solve an Indian mystery.

For as a mystery the Indians kept
The secret well, that in these hills,
The gold, for which often man kills
His fellow-man, had long within them slept,
And long should sleep, from white men's eyes
Should hidden be, if Indians had their way.
For well they knew, to gain this prize,
The pale-faced race would half the red men slay.

And Etowah was this fair maiden's name,
Perhaps the stream was named for her;
No matter which, but on its banks there came,
Before the Gold you've told me of as good,
Promise me now you'll never sell
A man to look for gold in all this wood."
And well and truly then he swore
No word should be in life by him e'er spoken,
To tell where he had found this store,
But of eternal love to her, be this the token."

That token was a parting kiss,
For she must hasten back before the light
Her father told what was amiss,
Or that his victim fled since yesternight:
Or who had traitor been to aid
In his escape; for little thought had he
That one so young as this fair maid
Of his, a heroine so brave could be.

But when at length the tale was told
Of who was gone—that Etowah was missing,
That tracks had marked the way to gold,
"Pale-face" received, no doubt, an Indian blessing.
And Etowah, poor girl! who thought
That long ere light, she would in safety be,
A little moment's rest had sought,
And thus she fell asleep beneath a tree.

And he, the pale-face, treacherous man!
For whom she spent this weary fatal night,
Frustrated had been well laid plan,
And brought her thus to this most dangerous plight.
Intent again to find that gold,
He had, unknown to her, bent now and then
A little bush, as he'd been told
By her she sometimes did, to find again.

And thus the scouts their path had traced
Till Etowah they found, then fast asleep—
If dead 'twere well, for so disgraced
They thought her then 'twould make an Indian weep.
But why protract this love-lorn tale,
The Indian law, to show that gold was death;
Could she deny? 'Twas no avail.
Nor could a lie pollute this maiden's breath.

The pile for him was ready built.
But he was gone; the girl that loved too well
That man, was here and owned her guilt;
Therefore the sacrificed fire must swell,
To wipe this maiden's guilt away;
And so my tale—already long—I close
With this reply: "Is true?" you say.
I answer, then, if true or not, who knows?

SOLON ROBINSON.

Dahlonega, Ga., August, 1879.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

BLOOMFIELD—The friends and acquaintances of M. Bloomfield are requested to attend his funeral, this afternoon at two o'clock, from the Catholic Church.

ERSKINE—Died in this city, on Saturday, September 27, Rebecca J. Erskine, wife of the Hon. John Erskine, and daughter of the late Gabriel Smith, Esq., of Limestone county, Alabama, aged 46 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Philip's church, on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Jackson's Dramatic Combination.

October 1, 2, 3 and 4,

AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

WITH

Miss Annie Boyle,

The Rival of Maggie Mitchell, in

PEARL of SAVOY,

FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

CHARLIE ROSS,

OR THE STOLEN HEIR!

The Thrilling Dramatization of the Great Philadelphia Sensation.

Prices—$1.00 and 50 cents. Seats for sale at Phillips & Crew's without extra charge.

693 sep28 d w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

At Home Once More!

AFTER AN ABSENCE OF A FEW YEARS I have returned to Atlanta again, this time to embark in

THE HAT BUSINESS,

And I hope my old friends and the public generally will favor me upon me a share of their generous patronage. My stock of Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Canes, etc., is a large and varied one, embracing all the latest styles of the different celebrated manufactures, and having been bought for cash by an experienced buyer, I can guarantee satisfaction in both price and quality. My object is to keep only the best goods, sui able for the re be bought anywhere in the state. I therefore invite all to call and see for themselves, and I shall endeavor to please the most fastidious.

HENRY C. POPE,
No. 2 Whitehall street.

sep28-3t sun tues thur

5 and 10c COUNTERS!

TO THE TRADE: THE LIVE BUSINESS men of the day are starting these counters. We are the Originators and Headquarters! We have the only two Exclusive 5 and 10c Jobbing Houses in the United States. ☞ Send for Catalogue and particulars. ☜

BUTLER BROS.,
200 & 202 Randolph Street, CHICAGO,
26 & 28 Chaney St., BOSTON.

000 sep28 d3m sun wed fri

J. A. ANSLEY & CO.

No. 30 Wall Street,

OFFER FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE DESIRable residence property on best streets, "central."

Four beautiful building lots on Mitchell and Peters streets, "central."

Sixteen valuable lots between Wheat and Irvine streets.

Farms and residence property on line of Georgia and Western and Atlantic railroads.

Beautiful building lots and residence property at Decatur.

Farms near Atlanta and Decatur, well improved.

sep28 dlt.

CUTICURA.

Cuticura REMEDIES.

The success attending the use of these great remedies in the treatment of affections of the Skin and Scalp with Loss of Hair is astonishing. From every part of the country come the most grateful acknowledgments of what might be called miraculous cures. Messrs. Weeks & Potter extend their thanks to all who have spoken a good word for Cuticura, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Resolvent, and will thankfully receive reports of new cases wherever they occur.

SALT RHEUM ON BODY

And Limbs. Obliged to go about on Crutches. A wonderful cure.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—In justice to those who may suffer as I have suffered, and as a grateful acknowledgment of the cure I have received from the use of the Cuticura Remedies, I voluntarily make the following statement:—

I have had Salt Rheum on my body and on one leg in a very aggravated form for eight years. No kind of treatment, or medicine, or doctors, during this time, did me any permanent good. My friends in Malden and elsewhere know that I have been a great sufferer, and that my condition at times has been such as to make me despair of ever being able to find a cure, or even a relief. In fact, when I began the use of Cuticura, my limb was so raw and tender that I could not bear my weight on it without the skin cracking and bleeding, and was obliged to go about on crutches. I commenced to use the Cuticura in April, and at once realized its beneficial effects. It gradually drew the inflammation and humor to the surface and, as fast as it appeared, healed it. At times large quantities would come to the surface, causing burning heat, inflammation, swelling, and itching, which, under the constant use of Cuticura, would rapidly subside and heal. Each time these outbreaks grew less and less severe and finally disappeared, leaving me perfectly cured. I used the Cuticura five months and took the Resolvent most of the time, which were the only remedies I used. I think the Resolvent is very strengthening and purifying medicine to take in such extreme cases as mine, because the disease is so weakening to the system.

Very gratefully yours,

MRS. ASA R. BROWN.

Malden, Mass., Oct. 18, 1878.

ECZEMA ON THE HANDS

Cured. Interesting Letter from a well known Attorney.

Editor New Orleans Picayune: Sir—Since the fall of 1867, up to the last three weeks, I have been troubled with an eruption of the skin, which the doctors call by various names, but which is generally known by the name of Eczema or Salt Rheum. The principal place of attack was my hands, which at times, especially during the winter time, were very sore.

At times the disease threatened to spread from my hands and envelop my whole body. Doctors have been consulted in Philadelphia, Washington and in this city, with no more success than a temporary relief. After considerable expense, and much pain and suffering, I had come to the conclusion that I would, as the saying goes, have to grin and bear it.

About four weeks ago I read in the Picayune the advertisement of Cuticura, for sale by our well known druggist, Mr. Lyons, and resolved to try it. I purchased a fifty-cent box, and before it was half used the disease had completely disappeared, and I feel certain that mine is a permanent cure.

My object in sending you this letter is to make known to other sufferers the value of Cuticura, and thus benefit, if ever so little, suffering humanity.

Yours truly,

P. P. CARROLL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
38 Camp St., New Orleans, Dec. 25, 1878.

The Cuticura Remedies are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, Boston, and sold by all Druggists. Price of Cuticura, small boxes 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one half times the quantity of small, $1. Resolvent, $1 per bottle. Cuticura Soap, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents: 3 cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Placed over the center of the nervous forces, the pit of the stomach, they stimulate the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, perfect Digestion, cure Dyspepsia, Bilious Colic, Cramps, Pains, and prevent Ague and Malarial Diseases. For Weak and Sore Lungs, Palpitation of the Heart, Painful Kidneys,

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SEVENTY-FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

ATLANTA, September 27.—The senate met pursuant to adjournment, President LESTER in the chair. Prayer having been offered by the CHAPLAIN, the roll was called and the journal read and approved.

The report of the judiciary committee on house bill No. 701, declaring its return to the senate too late for its reconsideration and correction, was adopted and the bill ordered to be returned to the house. This bill prohibits the sale of spirituous liquors in several localities.

Mr. MCDANIEL made a report from the judiciary committee on certain bills. Referred to said committee.

The following bills of the house were ost by agreement with the adverse reports of the committees thereon, to-wit:

To make it penal for any officer of the state to make any contract with the governor (except the contract by which he holds his office) in regard to the state's business, or to receive any pay or prequisits for the same and provide for the punishment of the same, etc.

To authorize the board of county commissioners in the several counties in this state to appoint their own clerks.

To repeal an act for the relief of Elizabeth Turner. Assented to February 28th, 1870.

HOUSE BILLS READ THE SECOND TIME.

To establish the Middle Georgia military and agricultural college.

This bill locates the old capitol at Milledgeville for the above mentioned college.

To amend section 3845 of the revised code of 1873, in reference to the pay of non-resident witnesses for the state.

To carry into operation paragraph 4, section 1, article 11 of the constitution of this state.

To repeal an act consolidating the offices of sheriff and tax collector and clerk of the superior court, and tax receiver and of ordinary and treasurer in the county of Calhoun, etc.

To affix the punishment for receiving and refusing to pay deposits of money by any treasurer bank or other corporation, or individual in this state.

The judiciary committee reported favorably on the joint resolution from the house authorizing Peter Thweatt to sue the state and the resolution was read the second time.

Sketches of the life of Commodore Josiah Tatnall were this morning distributed to senators and officers of the senate through the generosity of Captain John F. R. Tatnall. In view of this fact Mr. CLEMENTS offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of the senate are tendered to Captain John F. R. Tatnall for copies of the biography of Commodore Josiah Tatnall, whose life and services so signally illustrates Georgia, his native state, and whose memory is a valued inheritance of every Georgian.

BILLS OF THE HOUSE READ THE FIRST TIME.

To repeal an act to better prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors within the corporate limits of the town of Whitesburg, and for other purposes.

To amend an act to incorporate the town of Marietta, in the county of Cobb.

To incorporate the Carnesville railroad company.

To authorizes and require the governor to furnish certain copies of the supreme court reports of this state, code of Georgia and standard weights and measures to counties in which court-houses have been destroyed by fire; and

To amend an act to prevent monopolies in the transportation of freights, to secure free competition in the same and for other purposes; approved February 28th 1874, and to add a section to the same, etc.

HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

At the hour of 10 a.m. the PRESIDENT announced the time for that purpose having arrived, the senate will, according to order, resume its session as a court of impeachment, and yielded the chair to the CHIEF JUSTICE, who called the court to order.

The managers on the part of the house and respondent, accompanied by his counsel, appeared in court.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

The proposition supmitted yesterday by the managers to respondent's counsel, to admit in evidence the published testimony taken by the committee of investigation, was responded to affirmatively this morning, and the book referred to was tendered in evidence by the managers.

At this juncture, Mr. PRESTON called attention to the fact that senators had not been supplied with the book of evidence in question, and asked that the managers either furnish it or have the same read in order that senators might be advised in regard to what it contained."

Mr. CLARKE offered an order requiring the publication of the proceedings of the court, including all the testimony, in order to meet the suggestion of Mr. PRESTON.

Mr. GRANTLAND did not think it proper to act on such an order in the court, and moved to lay the same on the table for the present, and no doubt intending it should rest there until taken up in session of the senate for legislative purposes.

This motion prevailed.

Mr. R. L. Moss, treasurer of the Northeastern railroad company, was introduced by the managers, sworn and examined in regard to the charge contained in article 4, of the impeachment, viz: demanding and receiving unlawfully, etc., in the month of February, A. D. 1875, from A. K. Chilks, president of the Northeastern railroad company, the sum of $247 for affixing his signature to certain coupons attached to bonds of the said railroad company.

Witness stated that he was treasurer of the company mentioned and that on the 23d day of February, 1878, he was in Atlanta and paid the treasurer, by check on the National bank of Athens, the sum of $247, demanded as a fee for said service. Witness says he paid the sum because it was demanded as a fee due for the service rendered in signing said coupons. Can't remember distinctly whether the money was demanded by the treasurer or some one in his office. Can't remember conversation occurring at the time with certainty, but the treasurer remarked that he could have required the payment of his fee earlier. Treasurer has performed no other service for said road for which he would have been entitled to demand payment.

Here the check referred to was produced. It was dated 2 instead of the 23d of February. Witness explained the error of date as follows: When making check he was doubtful of the date and made the figure 2 intending when he was assured of the correct date to affix the remaining figure necessary, but inadvertently, but forgot to do so. Subsequently it appeared to have been dated the 2d instead of the 23d of February, which was the true date. Witness said there was no objection made to the payment of this demand as he was under the impression that the same was only the treasurer's legal fees for the service rendered.

Witness said that in 1876 he asked Mr. Calvin Johnson to write to the treasurer and inform him that they would be glad to have the privilege of having his signature to the bonds attached with the graphel, in order to save time in their execution. Mr. Johnson replied that he did not think the treasurer could consent to this because he was entitled to a fee for affixing his signature thereto. Witness then authorized him to say to the treasurer that he could charge if he were to sign the coupons personally. This is the demand for payment was first made in the governor's room at the state capitol.

Cross-examined for respondent—Q. How long have you known the respondent?

A. I have had only a slight acquaintance with him.

Q. Where did you first meet him on the 23d of February, 1878?

A. I can't say positively.

Q. Where were the bonds delivered?

A. In the governor's office.

Q. Did you, Mr. Cobb and Mr. Childs keep together during the 23d February?

A. Generally.

Witness said the bonds were delivered in the executive office and taken to the treasurer. Can't say why, but thinks he, Mr. Cobb and Mr. Childs, went there to give the check for the fee.

Mr. Calvin Johnson, at that time, resided in Athens; was, and had been for thirty years, clerk of superior court of Clarke county.

Question by Mr. Stephens.

Q. When you first heard of this demand in the governor's office who were present?

A. Can't say positively—thinks the governor was there.

Question by Mr. GRIMES.

Q. What was the service of which the demand was made?

A. Signing 320 coupons to first mortgage bonds of the Northeastern railroad company indorsed by the state in pursuance of the order of the governor.

Question by Mr. BOWER.

Q. Did you of your own motion, or did the company voluntarily propose to pay the demand, or was it required of you?

A. It was demanded and paid because supposed to be a legal charge for the service rendered.

The managers then introduced Mr. C. H. Phinizy, of Augusta, who was sworn and examined in support of the charge contained in article 5, which is that respondent as treasurer proposed in consideration of the appointment of T. J. Pritchett to a position in the service of the Georgia railroad, to deposit large amounts of the state's funds in the Georgia railroad and banking company, the same to remain continually on deposit with said bank, and varying in amount from $50,000 to $100,000.

Witness, in response to questions, stated that in the spring of the present year he met respondent in Augusta and had a conversation with him in regard to the appointment of a friend of his (respondent) to a situation in the Atlanta department of the Georgia railroad. Respondent said the purpose of his visit to Augusta was to seek this appointment for his friend (Mr. Pritchett) and that while he would not make a contract to that effect, if the authorities of said road would grant his request, mentioned, he would make the Georgia railroad bank a depositary of the state funds, and stated that the amounts deposited would, at times, be very large. The tax-collector of Richmond county has been in the habit of keeping his funds collected for the state deposited with said bank. The impression made on his mind was that the proposition involved additional deposits to those of the tax-collector of Richmond county. Respondent proposed to deposit funds of the state. He made no restriction as to the source from which they were derived. Said he came to Augusta to make the proposition referred to.

Cross-examined for respondent. Witness does not remember the date of conversation mentioned in his answers in chief. General Alexander came near at the time and the conversation was resumed between him and the respondent. Witness understood there was no restriction as to the funds to be deposited.

Re-examined by managers. It was his impression that there was no restriction as to the source of the funds to be deposited because he said simply that he would deposit the money of the state if his friend were given a situation.

General E. P. Alexander was introduced, sworn and examined by the managers in regard to article No. 5.

A. I am president of the Georgia railroad and banking company. In the spring of this year the respondent proposed to make the said bank a depositary for a considerable amount of the states' money if I would give a situation to a friend of his—Mr. T. J. Pritchett. Can't give the language used on the occasion, but think respondent said "kissing goes by favors," and if I would give a situation to his friend, he would make the bank a depositary. His intent was clear though the language is not remembered, generally.

The bank had already been the depositary of the taxes of Richmond county. This particular fund was certainly not intended as the sole deposit in his proposition referred to. Think respondent stated that the sum to be deposited would vary from $50,000 to $100,000. It would have been no new consideration if only allowed to receive the deposits of the taxes of Richmond county as previously made. The negotiation was not consummated. Witness dropped the matter, saying nothing more to the treasurer on the subject.

Cross-examined for respondent: Think treasurer's visit to Augusta was in the latter part of May. The deposits of tax collector of Richmond county on the 9th April of this year amounted in the aggregate to $33,000. This amount with the exception of $3,000, which still remains on deposit was checked out in about six weeks.

Q. What do you mean by the term "leave with the bank," as used by you in your printed evidence?

A. I can not make any distinction between the word "leave" as employed there, and a deposit.

Letter of witness to respondent embraced in his answers to impeachment articles was handed witness and read by him to the court,

Recalled by managers—Q. Had you the letter to which your letter to respondent, just read, was an answer?

A. The letter just read was the result of a personal interview with respondent, and not a reply to any letter.

Q. Do you intend by that letter to modify or change your printed testimony taken before the committee?

A. Certainly not in the slightest degree.

Q. Have deposits been made by the treasurer with your bank since his request was declined?

A. I do not remember any deposits to have been made by the treasurer with the bank since that period.

Question by Mr. SPEER. Has the treasurer deposited as largely since his proposition was declined as before in the same period?

Witness referred to the statement already made as to the state of the treasurer's account with the bank, which shows only the deposit of $33,000 or April 9th, 1879, which was checked on, leaving a balance now in bank to the credit of the treasurer of $3,000.

Question by Mr. HARRISON. Was it understood that funds deposited were to remain in bank at the best use the interests of the state might require?

A. It was the understanding that the funds were to be left in bank, to be checked on as circumstances might require.

Here the managers announced that they would, for the present, close the evidence on the part of the state.

Captain Henry Jackson then opened the case in behalf of respondent, tendering in evidence code, section 92, paragraph 8; supplement to code; section 18, paragraph 11, act of 1876; senate journal 1875, pages 149 and 150; house journal 1875, page 395; acts 1871 and 1872, page 258, article 5, section 2, paragraph 5, constitution of 1877; article 7, section 9, paragraph 1, constitution of 1877; act of 1878, carrying into effect article 7, section 9, paragraph 1 of the constitution of 1877, approved December 15, 1878; act of the present session "to carry into effect article 5, section 2, paragraph 5 of the constitution of 1877. Judge Hall's testimony in relation to an interview with the treasurer in regard to the existing statute laws and constitutional provision relating to the use of the public moneys by the treasurer for personal advantage.

These authorities and the testimony of Judge Hall who was at the moment absent, but expected in court, were intended to refer to articles of impeachment 1, 2 and 3.

On article 4, counsel for respondent (Captain Jackson) tendered in evidence the act of 1860, page 19, section 29; appropriation act of December 15, 1862; letter of John Calvin Johnson to respondent, dated Athens, Ga., November 3, 1876, requesting the signing of the coupons as early as possible, etc.; letter from General E. P. Alexander, previously referred to.

Hon. John L. Hall, representative from Spalding county, was introduced and sworn for respondent.

When about to relate an interview between himself and respondent, which occurred subsequently to the date of the acts in regard to the use of the public moneys of which complaint is made, and in which interview he declared his ignorance of existing prohibitory laws on the subject.

Mr. COX, on the part of the managers, objected to the evidence on two grounds, viz:

1. Because it was the declaration of respondent made subsequently to the acts charged against him.

2. Because if not inadmissible on this account, it was a case of alleged ignorance of law as an excuse.

The question of admissibility was discussed by Messrs. Cox for the managers and General Henry R. Jackson and Captain Henry Jackson for respondent.

The CHIEF JUSTICE ruled that the declaration of a defendant made at the time of committing the act was admissible to explain the intent, etc., but he knew no rule of law which authorized the introduction of the declarations of defendant made subsequently to the act, and therefore ruled the proposed testimony to be inadmissible; but would submit the question to a vote of the senate.

Pending the vote of the senate as to the admissibility of the testimony proposed, Messrs. CUMMING and CABANISS spoke in favor of admitting it, in order that all possible light might be thrown upon the acts and the motives of the respondent, it not being the wish or purpose of those who represented the will of the people that he should be convicted and sentenced by the operation of a technical rule of law. From this court there is no appeal and, therefore, the most liberal rules as to the admission of testimony should be enforced.

Before the vote was recorded the court adjourned.

The senate resumed its session for legislative purposes.

Mr. CLARKE introduced a resolution, which was adopted, to have the daily proceedings printed and laid each morning on the desks of senators.

The PRESIDENT introduced a bill to provide for the improvement of the Savannah river, which was read the first time.

Mr. CUMMING reported favorably on two resolutions referred to the committee on the state of the republic, one to memorialize congress for the cleaning out of the Savannah river, and the other to memorialize congress for the cleaning out of the Chattahoochee.

The senate then, on motion, adjourned until 9 o'clock, a. m., Monday next.

The House.

The house met at 9 o'clock and was called to order by the SPEAKER. Prayer by Rev. Mr. TALIAFERRO, of the house. The roll was called and a quorum found present. The journal was read and approved.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, a bill, lost the day before, to exempt the Constitutional Guards, of Liberty county from road duty, was reconsidered.

By consent, Mr. GREENE, of Baldwin, introduced a bill to increase the salary of the treasurer of Baldwin county to $500. Referred to finance committee.

Mr. DUGGAR moved to suspend the rules to take up a bill to declare the Toccoa river navigable for certain purposes. The motion prevailed, and the bill was read the second time. The committee on internal improvements had reported adversely on it.

Mr. DUGGAR.—I beg leave to differ with the honorable committee.

He then appealed to the house to disagree to the report. The report was disagreed to and the bill passed to a third reading.

THE SPECIAL ORDER

was the consideration of a bill to encourage immigration to the state of Georgia.

As the introducer of the bill, Mr. DUBOSE, was absent on leave, the bill was tabled on motion of Mr. MILLER, of Houston.

THE UNFINISHED BUSINESS

was the consideration of a bill to appropriate money to pay the contingent expenses of the present adjourned session of the legislature.

The house went into committee of the whole to consider this bill, with Mr. LUFFMAN in the chair.

The amendment offered by Mr. HARRIS to pay the clerk of the house and secretary of the senate $100 each for indexing the journals was lost.

The committee of the whole, on motion of Mr. MILLER, reported the bill back with a recommendation that it do pass. The report was adopted.

On the passage of the bill the yeas and nays were necessary as it appropriated money. The yeas were 102, nays, 6. So the bill passed.

Mr. MYNATT moved that the house take up a bill to pay H. G. Williams for work done in transcribing certain land lottery books.

The bill contemplated the appropriation of money and the house, with Mr. WESTBROOK in the chair, considered the same in committee of the whole.

The committee reported in favor of the passage of the bill, and it passed on a call of yeas and nays by 89 yeas to 9 nays.

Mr. THOMAS offered the following resolution, which was referred to the finance committee: A resolution to relieve Job Gresham, of Burke, from the penalty of a fi. fa. issued by the comptroller for unpaid taxes.

The senate amendments to the following bills were concurred in:

To fix amount of liquor license in th counties of Wayne, Appling, Liberty and Coffee.

To prescribe the manner of granting liquor license in Eastman and in Dodge county.

To amend an act to protect the game in Thomas county.

To regulate practice in superior courts in reference to requests to charge juries.

To amend law as to procedure in superior courts in towns of two thousand inhabitants or more.

To define who are agents of insurance companies not incorporated by the laws of this state.

To amend section 1407 of the code. Tabled.

A bill to fix the rate of interest in this state.

Mr. AWTRY, the author of the bill, read to the house an able and elegant argument in its favor. He was heard with interest and his time was extended unanimously. He argued at length in favor of the regulation of the rate of interest, and showed a full acquaintance with the philosophy of this question.

On motion of Mr. PHILLIPS, of Cobb, the bill was made the special order for Monday immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. DUVALL offered a bill to fit up new apartments for the state library. Referred to committee on finance.

To amend an act establishing a county court for Coweta county. Tabled.

A bill to change the time of holding the superior court of Milton county, was passed on a call of the yeas and nays, by 94 yeas to 0 nays.

To create a board of commissioners of turnpike roads. Passed.

On motion of Mr. MYNATT a resolution relative to pay of mileage for the adjourned session, was read the second time.

The house in committee of the whole, with Mr. HULSEY in the chair, reported in favor of the passage of a bill to pay the expenses of the committee which investigated the office of state treasurer. The bill passed by yeas 89, nays 3.

On motion of Mr. CANNON the house adjourned to Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

Ludden & Bates' Centennial Offer to Piano and Organ Purchasers.

Come to our Centennial, October 8th, 9th and 10th, and come prepared to buy a Piano or an Organ. For centennial week we make this special centennial offer. Purchase of us a Piano valued at or over $175, or an Organ valued at or over $65, and we will deliver the same freight paid, pay your railroad or steamer fare to Savannah and return, give you a year's subscription to the Southern Musical Journal with its $3 worth of premium sheet music and present yourself and family with complimentary tickets to the Pinafore, to be given at the theatre during the centennial by the Amateur Musicial Association under the direction of Mr. W. Ludden. This offer to apply on either cash or installment purchases at our reduced rates under our grand introduction sale. Not a penny to be added to prices because of above special concessions. If you ever intend to buy now is the time. From $25 to $50 saved on the purchase and as much more in expenses, freight, etc. LUDDEN & BATES, Savannah, Ga., Wholesale Piano and Organ Dealers. 1t

Dahlonega Agricultural College.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION.—The general assembly having disposed of most of the pressing business of the session, I trust that the claims of the above institution will not be overlooked. The small endowment fund of the institution will soon be exhausted, our endeavors to raise the walls of the building before the approach of winter occur. This has been done in the intervals of economy, and to furnish accommodations for the large number of students now in attendance.

The arguments and reasons for granting aid to this institution have been repeatedly presented. The state's duty is plain in the premises. The government of the United States has recognized the North Georgia agricultural college as the one that the state of Georgia is expected to provide for, by detailing an army officer to have charge of the department of military instruction and control of guns, artillery, etc. The state of Georgia has repeatedly recognized it as a state college, in several public acts, and by insuring the former building at one time.

If the whole amount necessary to complete the building cannot now be appropriated, at least half the amount ($10,000) should be given in order that the building may be saved, and sufficient furniture bought to enable the exercises to proceed.

W. P. PRICE,
President Board of Trustees.

The Hanlan Race.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., September 27.—Edward Hanlan, accompanied by S. Coulson, of Montreal, and J. G. Adar, of Toronto, arrived at Maysville last night by a special car, and brought their boats. They are looking well and seems to be in good condition. He called on Courtney this forenoon, and both were rowing on the lake this afternoon. They are both satisfied with the course marked out. Buffalo, Chautauqua Lake and Pittsburgh railroad, is laying a track to the starting point. The race is to take place October 16.

The Lyric Club.

The next meeting of this popular social club will take place on Friday night at the residence of Captain John H. Flynn, corner Gilmer and Collins streets. A splendid programme has been arranged for the occasion. Miss Clarke, and her pupil, Miss Pearl Bryan, will read several selections. The reading of these ladies will attract much attention. A cordial invitation is extended the ladies and gentlemen of the city to attend this gathering.

Hon. James M. Blount,

We notice that the press of the state are bringing forward the name of this gentleman for governor. Colonel Blount has made a widespread and enviable reputation during his congressional career, having served as chairman upon some of the most important committees in the house; the people of the sixth district appreciate his services and will return him. They are not willing yet to give him up.

The LaGrange Fair.

The LaGrange fair is attracting considerable attention in western and middle Georgia. It will present a variety of points of interest. As an agricultural exhibition it will be one of the best in the state. Races, riding contests and other amusements will be in order. Atlanta will send down a good lot of visitors, and will also contribute to the exhibition.

—The water-works cases have been postponed, and will not be tried next week as announced by the clerk of the superior court in our Saturday's issue. We make this statement at the request of the attorneys in the case.

—J. W. Bennett, section master on the W. & A. railroad, says the saw frost on that road, near the five mile post, yesterday morning.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The caterpillars in southern Georgia have begun work on the cotton bolls.

—The legal advertising fee bill will come up in the senate next week.

—The court-house issue in Jackson county is still warm.

—The death of Mr. E. Waltzfelder, a prominent citizen of Milledgeville, is announced.

—An incendiary fire destroyed the gin. house and saw-mill of Mr. S. A. Wasson, of Forsyth county, last week.

—Messrs. Harris and McIntire, two farmers of Murray county, have provided themselves with two steam road engines.

—Two buildings in Savannah were destroyed by an incendiary fire Friday morning.

—Editor Russell, of the Bainbridge Democrat, suggests that each Georgia newspaper contribute a year's subscription to the Hood fund. The suggestion is a good one.

—The Cuthbert True Southron is six years old. Ex-Senator Perry will assist Mr. J. L. Tucker in the editorial department. The True Southron will issue a trade issue on the first of October.

—Dalton Headlight: While we admit the jeopardy of a condition of affairs which forces outraged morality to meet the inroads of a wicked and debauched sensuality, which common law forbids, yet does not prevent, we emphatically put Mormonism on notice, that it will not be tolerated in this section, though our valleys furnish the counterpart of the horrible Mountain Meadow, where you prating hypocrites slaughtered sleeping men, women and children, because virtue incensed them against your sacrilegeous importunities. You may hold in your mountain pastures against a government too morally weak to enforce its laws, but you cannot invade Georgia with impunity, though you carry an executive passport. If by gentle means and fair notice your prostitute procurers are held back, well and good. If a law, bountiful in its provisions to protect, does not protect, then strong arms can and will.

—Augusta Evening News: Now is the time for farmers to plant their small grain, and sow in quantity, for sale as well as use. It is a sad mistake for planters to utilize all their good land for cotton, and sow enough grain in out of the way places to do their stock or for home use. When our people learn to sow grain for sale, as well as use, they will be prosperous. It will pay as well as cotton, if good land is used, instead of the usual waste land, given to the cereal crops, and indeed will pay better, because it needs no intermediate attention—the sowing and reaping being a small trouble and expense. Grain, too, brings money to the farmer just when he needs it—in the middle of the summer. What farmer, who sold his grain last summer, did not make money? And what farmer who, as soon as he threshes his grain and sells it, will not do it again? It is another mistake to raise grain and keep it for the weevils. Sell it as soon as gathered in summer, when it commands a high price, and buy flour from the mills, and farmers will make money without risk. All the cereals are now looking to the ground, and the sooner laid under the sod the better for next year's crop and for the lucky farmers. Oats, wheat and other grain, and a larger quantity of each, are now in order for the fall sowing.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

The Superior Court—A Murder Trial on the Docket.

KNOXVILLE, CRAWFORD COUNTY, September 25.—At the March term of Crawford superior court the case of Green Thurman, colored, who was charged with the murder of A. H. Murchison (a white man) on the night of December 28, 1878, was tried. Although the evidence was entirely circumstantial, Thurman was found guilty, with the usual recommendation to mercy, penitentiary for life. On motion and after argument of his counsel, Judge Simmons (in the exercise of the noblest trait of the human heart) granted the prisoner a new trial. He has been in jail till this term of court, and is again on trial. The intense excitement of the first trial is considerably subdued, although great indignation is still manifested toward Green Thurman. Good order and close attention prevails in the court-room. The principal circumstances connected with this case are as follows: On the night of December 28th, 1878, Thurman and Murchison left Knoxville at dusk together (in Thurman's buggy) to go home, some five miles from Knoxville. On the road Murchison was heard speaking in loud and angry tones to Thurman in reference to a certain promissory note. About the time they arrived near a gate leading to Thurman's house, cries of distress and sounds like beating some person were heard and a pistol shot. Next morning the dead body of Murchison was found on the left hand side of the road, with seventeen wounds on the face and back, those on the back made with a large knife—some of them fatal wounds. On the right hand side of the road were evidences of a severe struggle—a broken bloody rail on top of the fence—ground torn up—blood on the rails—a broken whisky bottle, etc. About ten o'clock on the night of the 28th two or three persons on horseback went to Knoxville for a doctor, stating that Green Thurman was shot. Murchison's pistol was found next day hid under cotton seed in the cabin where Joe Hall and Thurman's two sons staid—two chambers discharged and cap under the hammer. A large pocket knife in Joe Hall's pocket with blood inside the handle. Hall had new shoes and clean clothes on Joe Hall was tried and convicted of the murder before Thurman was tried, and when introduced as a witness for Thurman, admitted under oath the principal facts of the murder.

Thurman himself was found with his collar-bone broken by a pistol shot. None of his family had attempted to relieve the wounded man, Murchison, who lay dying at his gate, nor attempted any explanation for his death. The circumstances pointed with fatal certainty to Joe Hall, while considerable doubt surrounds Thurman and his sons. The trial will probably occupy the balance of the week. T. S.

MONROE MATTERS.

Prevalence of the Typhoid Fever—Business Changes, Etc.

FORSYTH, GA., September 27.—The typhoid fever is prevailing to an alarming extent in several counties contiguous to Monroe. There are many cases in Butts county in the vicinity of the Indian Spring, and several persons are very ill with it at that place Ten have died in Jasper county near the Ocmulgee river, with that disease within the past two weeks. It attacks the young principally, and is generally fatal with them, while the old rarely have it and with less fatality.

A great many changes have taken place here in firms, business and resident houses, and on a visit, one would think the town was turned around.

There are eleven candidates for tax collector of this county, and eight more districts to hear from. All are certain of success except one, and he says it depends on "old probs," whether he is elected or not—that if it is a rainy day he will be the Rowell of the race.

About one hundred bales of cotton are received here daily, and business of all kind is bouyant.

THE SMALLEST OF BABES.

Weighing only Eleven Ounces and Three-quarters at Birth.

New York Sun.

Mrs. George Fromm, of 438 West Fifty-fourth street, is the happy mother of a fully developed boy baby born on Sunday, and weighing eleven ounces and three-quarters. The head of the child, although smaller than a small apple, is covered with an extraordinary growth of light brown hair. The features are regular, the eyes bright and clear, and the skin is fine and delicate. The arms are the thickness of an ordinary little finger, and the fingers are the size of extra large pencil leads. The nails, although not much bigger than a good-sized pinhead, are perfectly formed. An ordinary luncheon basket is an ample cradle for the babe. His height at birth was five inches, and breadth across the shoulders 2½.

Mrs. Fromm is a pleasant-featured German woman, five feet seven inches in height, weighing 135 pounds. George Fromm, the father, weighs 175 pounds. He is an ex-car driver on the Third avenue road, and out of work. They have been married eleven years and have had five other children, all of the ordinary height and weight. Physicians and others who have examined the tiny baby, already named Georgia, say that he is considerably smaller than either of the midgets at the time of birth, and that if he lives he will take the palm as the smallest man in the world.

The child is to be baptized two weeks from next Sunday in the German Protestant Episcopal church at Forty-third street and Ninth avenue, of which Mrs. Fromm is a member. The father said: "I hope the minister won't let him fall in the font. He'd drown in a beer mug, you know."

The North Georgia Railroad.

COM CO., GA. September 26.—To the Members of the General Assembly: Though an outsider, I would respectfully suggest that the resolution of Mr. Hall authorizing the appointment of a committee to inquire into the constitutionality of extending further aid to the Marietta and North Georgia railroad be so amended as to embrace the following inquiries:

1. What disposition has been made of the aid already granted, and how has it been employed or appropriated?

2. Are the convicts controlled by the Marietta and North Georgia railroad now at work upon the grading of that road, or employed in another section of the state?

3. Does the act granting a certain number of convicts for work upon the Marietta and North Georgia railroad authorize the employment of a portion of that force on any other road, or in erecting private buildings in Cedar Town, thus competing with the honest labor of the state?

4. Who owns the controlling interest in the Marietta and North Georgia railroad? and would not a grant of further aid be extending state aid to the few individuals who own a large majority of the stock of said road.

5. Does not a member of the legislature own or represent one-sixth interest in the ring controlling the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, and "If it is right and proper for a component part of the legislative department to own an interest while in office," and especially when such interest is seeking aid from the state. Bear in mind gentleman that all doubtful measures are usually held off until the heel of the session.

ANTI-STATE AID.

Our Next Governor.

MILTON, CO., September 24.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION: A correspondent, "Rabun" in THE CONSTITUTION of the 18th inst., places in nomination for the office of governor the Hon. Ferdinand Phinizy, of Athens. While I cheerfully accord to Ferdy Phinizy all the merited praise bestowed by your correspondent, yet on behalf of Cherokee, Ga., I respectfully suggest that Major Campbell Wallace, of Fulton county, is another citizen eminently qualified for the position of governor. The business capacity of Campbell Wallace is unsurpassed, his integrity unassailable and his record as an administrator of public affairs made while superintendent of the State road, gives unmistakable evidence of superior qualifications for the duties of the office under our new constitution. Major Wallace is known to the people of Georgia as a public-spirited citizen who takes a deep interest in everything and anything which affects the welfare of the people. Major Wallace possesses just such characteristics as Jethro urged Moses to make the test of qualification for those who were to aid him in leading "Israel" through the wilderness:

"Provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God; men of truth, hating covetousness, and place such over them to be rulers."

This test of qualification for office is as applicable now as it was three thousand years ago.

JETHRO.

H. CASTLEMAN,
STOCK, BOND AND MONEY BROKER,
No. 3 Pryor Street, in Kimball House,

BUYS AND SELLS SECURITIES OF ALL kinds. Parties desiring to invest or sell or exchange Stocks or Bonds, will be fait fully served. Business solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FOR SALE,

Atlanta 8 per cent Bonds; Central Railroad Stock.

WANTED.

Eagle Factory Stock; Georgia Railroad Stock; Southwestern Railroad Stock.
125 sep7 dtf head fin col

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, September 27, 1879.

The bond and stock market is steady at quotations:

EXCHANGE—			
Buying at	par	Selling	¼ prem.
BONDS—			
Georgia 7s	98@100	Atlanta W'r'r 7s	99@101
Georgia 6s	105@107	Atlanta City 7s	99@101
Georgia 7s	109@111	Atlanta City 8s	105@107
Ga. 7s gold L. T.	110@112	Atlanta 10s	110@112
Georgia 8s L. T.	110@112	Augusta City 7s	99@101
So. Car. valid 6s	85@ 90	Sav. City 6s, new	67@ 69
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	110@112	Macon City	65@ 70
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga		Columbus City	65@ 70
½ Cent. R. R.	110@112	Ga. R. R. 7s	105@107
Mor. t & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	Ga. R. R. 6s	99@101
STOCKS—		Central R. R. 7s	107@110
Georgia R. R.	78@ 80	W. & A. R. R. Leases; 10 per cent income bonds	105@108
Central R. R.	65@ 67	South Wes R. R.	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	106@108	Atlanta Str't RR	98@100

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 27. — Noon. — Stocks strong. Money 5@6. Exchange — long $4.81¾; short 4.83. Governments dull. State bonds strong.

NEW YORK, September 27. —Evening.—Money active at 4@7. Exchange $4.81¾@$4.81¾. Governments strong and higher; new fives 105; four and a half per cents 107⅝; four per cents 102⅝. State Bonds dull.

Stocks closed buoyant.

N. Y. Central	118	Chicago & N.W.	82
Erie	33½	Preferred	99⅝
Lake Shore	103⅛	Rock Island	110⅝
Illinois Central	91⅝	Western Union	94¼
Pittsburg	103		

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin ..... $185,366,561 Currency $25,732,445

The weekly statement of the associated banks issued from the clearing house to-day, shows the following changes:

Loans increase	$ 1,372,700
Specie increase	53,400
Legal tenders decrease	1,961,700
Deposits increase	1,712,000
Circulation increase	147,000
Reserve increase	2,331,300

The banks now hold $3,567,350 in excess of the legal requirements.

LONDON, September 27—noon—Consols 97 13-16; Erie 30¼.

PARIS, September 27—1:30 p. m.—Rentes 83f. 80c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, September 27, 1879.

There has been no particular excitement in the New York cotton market during the past week, though September has been regarded with more than ordinary attention, but the course of that month for the last day or two clearly demonstrates the fact that there was not much of a corner attempted after all. Prices of to-day as compared with quotations a week ago show but little variation, having slightly declined. To-day the market closed easier with a general loss report d. New York spots went up ⅛c, making 10⅝c. The present visible supply of cotton is 916,432 bales, of which 451,583 bales are American. Sales to consumers amount to 182 bales; speculators took 72 bales; and for export 4,300 bales; net receipts at all the ports are 22,917 bales; exports 1,114 bales; stocks 213,962 bales.

New Orleans closed firm at 10⅛c, showing a gain of ⅛c to-day.

Liverpool closed quiet and steady with sales of 7,000 bales, of which 5,750 were American.

The local market is steady at 9⅞c for street cotton and 9¾c for warehouse, which shows that an advance of ⅛c has taken place since yesterday. Receipts are very fair to-day, though not so large as on Friday, and amount to 987 bales. The price of middling cotton to-day is the same as on the corresponding day of last year.

In futures the boys have traded moderately and have been universally successful.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.	
By wagon	273
Air Line Railroad	83
Georgia Railroad	161
Central Railroad	179
Western and Atlantic Railroad	108
West Point Railroad	183
Total	987
Receipts previously	8,278
Total	9,265
Stock Sept. 1	249
Grand total	9,514
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments to-day	1,125
Shipments previously	5,529
Total	6,654
Stock on hand	2,860

The following is our comparative statement:

RECEIPTS.	
Receipts to-day	987
Receipts same day last year	905
Showing an increase of	82

Macon Daily Cotton Report.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MACON, September 27.—Cotton steady; middlings 9¾; net receipts 321 bales; sales 255; shipments 525.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, September 27. — noon — Cotton firm; middling uplands 6 11-16; middling Orleans 6 13-16; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 9,400; American 8,500; futures opened partially 1-16 better; uplands low middling clause September delivery 6 21-32, 6 11-16, 6 23-32@6¾; September and October delivery 6¾, 6 13-32@6 7-16; October and November delivery 6 1-32@6 1-16; November and December delivery 5 15-16.

LIVERPOOL, September 27—3:00 p. m.—Sales of American 5,750 bales; uplands low middling clause September delivery 6 23-32; February and March delivery 5 15-16.

NEW YORK, September 27—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 10⅛; middling Orleans 11; sales 227 bales; net receipts 1,062; gross 8,367; consolidated net receipts 22,917; exports to channel ports 1,114.

GALVESTON, September 27.—Cotton firm; middlings 10; low middlings 9¾; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts 2,509 bales; gross —; sales 2,569; stock 97,386.

NORFOLK, September 27.—Cotton steady; middlings 10¾; net receipts 2,742 bales; gross —; stock 9,444; sales 500; exports coastwise 3,221.

BALTIMORE, September 27.—Cotton nominal; middlings 10¾; low middlings —; good ordinary —; net receipts 90 bales; gross 2,782; sales 150; stock 1,493; exports coastwise 2,700; sales to spinners 75.

BOSTON, September 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10½; net receipts 972 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 1,268.

WILMINGTON, September 27.—Cotton steady; middlings 9¾; low middlings 9 7-16; good ordinary not quoted; net receipts 995 bales; gross —; sales 230; stock 2,271.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27. — Cotton quiet; middlings 11; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts —; gross 1,253; sales 476; to spinners 456; stock 1,703.

SAVANNAH, September 27.—Cotton firm; middlings 10¾; low middlings 9¾; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts 5,256 bales; gross 5,373

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SEVENTY-FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

ATLANTA, September 27.—The senate met pursuant to adjournment, President LESTER in the chair. Prayer having been offered by the CHAPLAIN, the roll was called and the journal read and approved.

The report of the judiciary committee on house bill No. 701, declaring its return to the senate too late for its reconsideration and correction, was adopted and the bill ordered to be returned to the house. This bill prohibits the sale of spirituous liquors in several localities.

Mr. MCDANIEL made a report from the judiciary committee on certain bills. Referred to said committee.

The following bills of the house were ordered by agreement with the adverse reports of the committees thereon, to-wit:

To make it penal for any officer of the state to make any contract with the governor, (except the contract by which he holds his office) in regard to the state business, or to receive any pay or prequisits for the same and provide for the punishment of the same, etc.

To authorize the board of county commissioners in the several counties in this state to appoint their own clerks.

To repeal an act for the relief of Elizabeth Turner. Assented to February 28th, 1876.

HOUSE BILLS READ THE SECOND TIME.

To establish the Middle Georgia military and agricultural college.

This bill lends the old capitol at Milledgeville for the above mentioned college.)

To amend section 3845 of the revised code of 1873, in reference to the pay of non-resident witnesses for the state.

To carry into operation paragraph 4, section 1, article 11 of the constitution of this state.

To repeal an act consolidating the offices of sheriff and tax collector and clerk of the superior court, and tax receiver and of ordinary and treasurer in the county of Calhoun.

To affix punishment for receiving and refusing to pay deposits of money by any insolvent bank or other corporation, or individual in this state.

The judiciary committee reported favorably on the joint resolution from the house authorizing Peterson Thweatt to sue the state and the resolution was read the second time.

Copies of the life of Commodore Josiah Tatnall were this morning distributed to senators and officers of the senate through the generosity of Captain John F. R. Tatnall.

In view of this fact Mr. CLEMENTS offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of the senate are tendered to Captain John F. R. Tatnall for copies of the biography of Commodore Josiah Tatnall, whose life and services so signally illustrates Georgia, his native state, and whose memory is a valued inheritance of every Georgian.

BILLS OF THE HOUSE READ THE FIRST TIME.

To repeal an act to better prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors within the corporate limits of the town of Whitesburg, and for other purposes.

To amend an act to incorporate the town of Marietta, in the county of Cobb.

To incorporate the Carnesville railroad company.

To authorizes and require the governor to furnish certain copies of the supreme court reports of this state, code of Georgia and standard weights and measures to counties in which court-houses have been destroyed by fire; and

To amend an act to prevent monopolies in the transportation of freights, to secure free competition in the same and for other purposes, approved February 28th 1874, and to add a section to the same, etc.

HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

At the hour of 10 a. m. the PRESIDENT announced the time for that purpose having arrived, the senate will, according to order, resume its session as a court of impeachment, and yielded the chair to the CHIEF JUSTICE, who called the court to order.

The managers on the part of the house and respondent, accompanied by his counsel, appeared in court.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

The proposition supmitted yesterday by the managers to respondent's counsel, to admit in evidence the published testimony taken by the committee of investigation, was responded to affirmatively this morning, and the book referred to was tendered in evidence by the managers.

At this juncture, Mr. PRESTON called attention to the fact that senators had not been supplied with the book of evidence in question, and asked that the managers either have them read or have the same read in order that senators might be advised in regard to what it contained.

Mr. CLARKE offered an order requiring the publication of the proceedings of the court, including all the testimony, in order to meet the suggestion of Mr. PRESTON.

Mr. GRANTLAND did not think it proper to act on such an order in the court, and moved to lay the same on the table for the present, and no doubt intending it should rest there until taken up in session of the senate for legislative purposes.

This motion prevailed.

Mr. R. L. MOSS, treasurer of the Northeastern railroad company, was introduced by the managers, sworn and examined in regard to the charge contained in article 4 of the impeachment, viz: demanding and receiving unlawfully, etc., in the month of February, 1878, from A. K. Chilks, president of the Northeastrean railroad company, the sum of $247 for affixing his signature to certain coupons attached to bonds of the said railroad company.

Witness stated that he was treasurer of the company mentioned and that on the 23d day of February, 1878, he was in Atlanta and paid the treasurer, by check on the National bank of Athens, the sum of $247, demanded as a fee for said service. Witness says he paid the sum because it was demanded as a fee due for the service rendered in signing said coupons. Can't remember distinctly whether the money was demanded by the treasurer or some one in his office. Can't remember conversation occurring at the time with certainty, but the treasurer remarked that he could have required the payment of his fee earlier. Treasurer has performed no other service for said road for which he would have been entitled to demand payment.

Here the check referred to was produced. It was dated 2 instead of the 23d of February. Witness explained the error of date as follows: When making check he was doubtful of the date and made the figure 2 intending when he was assured of the correct date to affix the remaining figure necessary to indicate it, but forgot to do so. Consequently it appeared to have been dated the 2d instead of the 23d of February, which was the true date. Witness says there was no objection made to the payment of this demand as he was under the impression that the same was only the treasurer's legal fees for the service rendered.

Witness said that in 1876 he asked Mr. Calvin Johnson to write to the treasurer and inform him that they would be glad to have the privilege of having his signature made as aforesaid, in order to save time in their execution. Mr. Johnson replied that he did not think the treasurer could consent to this because he was entitled to a fee for affixing his signature thereto. Witness then authorized him to say to the treasurer that he could charge if he were to sign the coupons personally. This is the demand for payment was first made in the governor's room at the state capitol.

Cross-examined for respondent—Q. How long have you known the respondent?

A. I have had only a slight acquaintance with him.

Q. Where did you first meet him on the 23d of February, 1878?

A. I can't say positively.

Q. Where were the bonds delivered?

A. In the governor's office.

Q. Did you, Mr. Cobb and Mr. Childs keep together during the 23d February?

A. Generally.

Witness said the bonds were delivered in the executive office and taken to the treasurer. Can't say why, but thinks he, Mr. Cobb and Mr. Childs, went there to give the check for the fee.

Mr. Calvin Johnson, at that time, resided in Athens, was, and had been for thirty years, clerk of superior court of Clarke county.

Question by Mr. Stephens.

Q. When you first heard of this demand in the governor's office who were present?

A. Can't say positively—thinks the governor was there.

Question by Mr. GRIMES.

Q. What was the service of which the demand was made?

A. Signing 320 coupons to first mortgage bonds of the Northeastern railroad company indorsed by the state in pursuance of the order of the governor.

Question by Mr. BOWER.

Q. Did you of your own motion, or did the company voluntarily propose to pay the demand, or was it required of you?

A. It was demanded and paid because supposed to be a legal charge for the service rendered.

The managers then introduced Mr. C. H. Phinizy, of Augusta, who was sworn and examined in support of the charge contained in article 5, which is that respondent as treasurer proposed in consideration of the appointment of T. J. Pritchett to a position in the service of the Georgia railroad, to deposit large amounts of the state's funds in the Georgia railroad and banking company, the same to remain continually on deposit with said bank, and varying in amount from $50,000 to $100,000. Witness, in response to questions, stated that in the spring of the present year he met respondent in Augusta and had a conversation with him in regard to the appointment of a friend of his (respondent) to a situation in the Atlanta department of the Georgia railroad. Respondent said the purpose of his visit to Augusta was to seek this appointment for his friend (Mr. Pritchett) and that while he would not make a contract to that effect, if the authorities of said road would grant his request, mentioned, he would make the Georgia railroad bank a depositary of the state funds, and stated that the amounts deposited would, at times, be very large. The tax-collector of Richmond county has been in the habit of keeping his funds collected for the state deposited with said bank. The impression made on his mind was that the proposition involved additional deposits to those of the tax-collector of Richmond county. Respondent proposed to deposit funds of the state. He made no restriction as to the source from which they were derived. Said he came to Augusta to make the proposition referred to.

Cross-examined for respondent. Witness does not remember the date of conversation mentioned in his answers in chief. General Alexander came near at the time and the conversation was resumed between him and the respondent. Witness understood there was no restriction as to the funds to be deposited.

Re-examined by managers. It was his impression that there was no restriction as to the source of the funds to be deposited because he said simply that he would deposit the money of the state if his friend were given a situation.

General E. P. Alexander was intoduced, sworn and examined by the managers in regard to article No. 5.

A. I am president of the Georgia railroad and banking company. In the spring of this year the respondent proposed to make the said bank a depositary for a considerable amount of the states' money if I would give a situation to a friend of his—Mr. T. J. Pritchett. Can't give the language used on the occasion, but think respondent said "kissing goes by favors," and if I would give a situation to his friend, he would make the bank a depositary. His intent was clear though the language is not remembered, generally.

The bank had already been the depositary of the taxes of Richmond county. This particular fund was certainly not intended as the sole deposit in his proposition referred to. Think respondent stated that the sum to be deposited would vary from $50,000 to $100,000. It would have been no new consideration if only allowed to receive the deposits of the taxes of Richmond county as previously made. The negotiation was not consummated. Witness dropped the matter, saying nothing more to the treasurer on the subject.

Cross-examined for respondent: Think treasurer's visit to Augusta was in the latter part of May. The deposits of tax collector of Richmond county on the 9th April of this year amounted in the aggregate to $33,000. This amount with the exception of $3,000, which still remains on deposit was checked out in about six weeks.

Q. What do you mean by the term "leave with the bank," as used by you in your printed evidence?

A. I can not make any distinction between the word "leave" as employed there, and a deposit.

Letter of witness to respondent embraced in his answers to impeachment articles was handed witness and read by him to the court.

Recalled by managers—Q. Had you the letter to which your letter to respondent, just read, was an answer?

A. The letter just read was the result of a personal interview with respondent, and not a reply to any letter.

Q. Do you intend by that letter to modify or change your printed testimony taken before the committee?

A. Certainly not in the slightest degree.

Q. Have deposits been made by the treasurer with your bank since his request was declined?

A. I do not remember any deposits to have been made by the treasurer with the bank since that period.

Question by Mr. SPEER. Has the treasurer deposited as largely since his proposition was declined as before in the same period?

Witness referred to the statement already made as to the state of the treasurer's account with the bank, which shows only the deposit of $33,000 on April 9th, 1879, which was checked on, leaving a balance now in bank to the credit of the treasurer of $3,000.

Question by Mr. HARRISON. Was it understood that funds deposited were to remain or to be used as the interests of the state might require?

A. It was the understanding that the funds were to be left in bank, to be checked on as circumstances might require.

Here the managers announced that they would, for the present, close the evidence on the part of the state.

Captain Henry Jackson then opened the case in behalf of respondent, tendering in evidence code, section 92, paragraph 8; supplement to code, section 18, paragraph 11, act of 1876; senate journal for 1875, pages 149 and 185; house journal 1875, page 395; acts 1871 and 1872, page 258, article 5, section 2, paragraph 5, constitution of 1877; article 7, section 9, paragraph 1, constitution of 1877; act of 1878, carrying into effect article 7, section 9, paragraph 1 of the constitution of 1877, approved December 15, 1878; act of the present session "to carry into effect article 5, section 2, paragraph 5 of the constitution of 1877. Judge Hall's testimony in relation to an interview with the treasurer in regard to the existing statute laws and constitutional provision relating to the use of the public moneys by the treasurer for personal advantage.

These authorities and the testimony of Judge Hall who was at the moment absent, but the treasurer remarked that he could have required the payment of his fee earlier. Treasurer has performed no other service for said road for which he would have been entitled to demand payment.

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The House.

The house met at 9 o'clock and was called to order by the SPEAKER. Prayer by Rev. Mr. TALIAFERRO, of the house. The roll was called and a quorum found present. The journal was read and approved.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, a bill, lost the day before, to exempt the Constitutional Guards, of Liberty county from road duty, was reconsidered.

By consent, Mr. GREENE, of Baldwin, introduced a bill to increase the salary of the treasurer of Baldwin county to $500. Referred to finance committee.

Mr. DUGGAR moved to suspend the rules to take up a bill to declare the Toccoa river navigable for certain purposes. The motion prevailed, and the bill was read the second time. The committee on internal improvements had reported adversely on it.

Mr. DUGGAR.—I beg leave to differ with the honorable committee.

He then appealed to the house to disagree to the report. The report was disagreed to and the bill passed to a third reading.

THE SPECIAL ORDER

was the consideration of a bill to encourage immigration to the state of Georgia.

As the introducer of the bill, Mr. DUBOSE, was absent on leave, the bill was tabled on motion of Mr. MILLER, of Houston.

THE UNFINISHED BUSINESS

was the consideration of a bill to appropriate money to pay the contingent expenses of the present adjourned session of the legislature.

The house went into committee of the whole to consider this bill, with Mr. LUFFMAN in the chair.

The amendment offered by Mr. HARRIS to pay the clerk of the house and secretary of the senate $100 each for indexing the journals was lost.

The committee of the whole, on motion of Mr. MILLER, reported the bill back with a recommendation that it do pass. The report was adopted.

On the passage of the bill the yeas and nays were necessary as it appropriated money. The yeas were 102, nays, 6. So the bill passed.

Mr. MYNATT moved that the house take up a bill to pay H. G. Williams for work done in transcribing certain land lottery books.

The bill contemplated the appropriation of money and the house, with Mr. WESTBROOK in the chair, considered the same in committee of the whole.

The committee reported in favor of the passage of the bill, and it passed on a call of yeas and nays by 89 yeas to 9 nays.

Mr. THOMAS offered the following resolution, which was referred to the finance committee: A resolution to relieve Job Gresham, of Burke, from the penalty of a fi. fa. issued by the comptroller for unpaid taxes.

The senate amendments to the following bills were concurred in:

To fix amounts of liquor license in th counties of Wayne, Appling, Liberty and Coffee.

To prescribe the manner of granting liquor license in Eastman and in Dodge county.

To amend an act to protect the game in Thomas county.

To regulate practice in superior courts in reference to requests to charge juries.

To amend law as to procedure in superior courts in towns of two thousand inhabitants or more.

To define who are agents of insurance companies not incorporated by the laws of this state.

To amend section 1407 of the code. Tabled.

A bill to fix the rate of interest in this state.

Mr. AWTRY, the author of the bill, read to the house an able and elegant argument in its favor. He was heard with interest and his time was extended unanimously. He argued at length in favor of the regulation of the rate of interest, and showed a full acquaintance with the philosophy of this question.

On motion of Mr. PHILLIPS, of Cobb, the bill was made the special order for Monday immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. DUVALL offered a bill to fit up new apartments for the state library. Referred to committee on finance.

To amend an act establishing a county court for Coweta county. Tabled.

A bill to change the time of holding the superior court of Milton county, was passed on a call of the yeas and nays, by 94 yeas to 0 nays.

To create a board of commissioners of turnpike roads. Passed.

On motion of Mr. MYNATT a resolution relative to pay of mileage for the adjourned session, was read the second time.

The house in committee of the whole, with Mr. HULSEY in the chair, reported in favor of the passage of a bill to pay the expenses of the committee which investigated the office of state treasurer. The bill passed by yeas 89, nays 3.

On motion of Mr. CANNON the house adjourned on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

Ludden & Bates' Centennial Offer to Piano and Organ Purchasers.

Come to our Centennial, October 8th, 9th and 10th, and come prepared to buy a Piano or an Organ. For centennial week we make this special centennial offer. Purchase of us a Piano valued at or over $175, or an Organ valued at or over $65, and we will deliver the same freight paid, pay your railroad or steamer fare to Savannah and return, give you a year's subscription to the Southern Musical Journal with its $1.00 worth of premium sheet music and present yourself and family with complimentary tickets to the Pinafore, to be given at the theatre during the centennial by the Amateur Musicial Association under the direction of Mr. W. Ludden. This offer to apply on either cash or installment purchases at our reduced rates under our grand introduction sale. Not a penny to be added to prices because of above special concessions. If you ever intend to buy now is the time. From $25 to $50 saved on the purchase and as much more in expenses, freight, etc. LUDDEN & BATES, Savannah, Ga., Wholesale Piano and Organ Dealers. 1t

Dahlonega Agricultural College.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION.—The general assembly having disposed of most of the pressing business of the session, I trust that the claims of the above institution will not be overlooked. The small endowment fund of the institution will soon be exhausted in our endeavors to raise the walls of the building before the frosts of winter occur. This has been done in the intervals of economy, and to furnish accommodations for the large number of students now in attendance.

The arguments and reasons for granting aid to this institution have been repeatedly presented. The state's duty is plain in the premises. The government of the United States has recognized the North Georgia agricultural college as the one that the state of Georgia is expected to provide for, by detailing an army officer to have charge of the department of military instruction and control of guns, artillery, etc. The state of Georgia has repeatedly recognized it as a state college, in several public acts, and by insuring the former building at one time. If the whole amount necessary to complete the building cannot now be appropriated, at least half the amount ($10,000) should be given in order that the building may be saved, and sufficient furniture bought to enable the exercises to proceed.

W. P. PRICE,
President Board of Trustees.

The Hanlan Race.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., September 27.—Edward Hanlan, accompanied by S. Coulson, of Montreal, and J. G. Adar, of Toronto, arrived at Maxzville last night, by a special car, and brought three boats. Hanlan is looking well and seems to be in good condition. He called on Courtney this forenoon, and both were rowing on the lake this afternoon. They are both satisfied with the course marked out. Buffalo, Chautauqua Lake and Pittsburgh railroad, is laying a track to the starting point. The race is to take place October 16.

The Lyric Club.

The next meeting of this popular social club will take place on Friday night at the residence of Captain John H. Flynn, corner Gilmer and Collins streets. A splendid programme has been arranged for the occasion. Miss Clarke, and her pupil, Miss Pearl Bryan, will read several selections. The reading of these ladies will attract much attention. A cordial invitation is extended the ladies and gentlemen of the city to attend this gathering.

Hon. James M. Blount.

We notice that the press of the state are bringing forward the name of this gentleman for governor. Colonel Blount has made a widespread and enviable reputation during his congressional career, having served as chairman upon some of the most important committees in the house; the people of the sixth district appreciate his services and will return him. They are not willing yet to give him up.

The LaGrange Fair.

The LaGrange fair is attracting considerable attention in western and middle Georgia. It will present a variety of points of interest. As an agricultural exhibition it will be one of the best in the state. Races, riding contests and other amusements will be in order. Atlanta will send down a good lot of visitors, and will also contribute to the exhibition.

—The water-works cases have been postponed, and will not be tried next week as announced by the clerk of the superior court in our Saturday's issue. We make this statement at the request of the attorneys in the case.

—J. W. Bennett, section master on the W. & A. railroad, says he saw frost on that road, near the five mile post, yesterday morning.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The caterpillars in southern Georgia have begun work on the cotton bolls.

—The legal advertising fee bill will come up in the senate next week.

—The court-house issue in Jackson county is still warm.

—The death of Mr. E. Waltzfelder, a prominent citizen of Milledgeville, is announced.

—An incendiary fire destroyed the gin-house and saw-mill of Mr. S. A. Wasson, of Forsyth county, last week.

—Messrs. Harris and McIntire, two farmers of Murray county, have provided themselves with two steam road engines.

—Two buildings in Savannah were destroyed by an incendiary fire Friday morning.

—Editor Russell, of the Bainbridge Democrat, suggests that each Georgia newspaper contribute a year's subscription to the Hood fund. The suggestion is a good one.

—The Cuthbert True Southron is six years old. Ex-Senator Perry will assist Mr. J. L. Tucker in the editorial department. The True Southron will issue a trade issue on the first of October.

—Dalton Headlight: While we admit the jeopardy of a condition of affairs which forces outraged morality to meet the inroads of a wicked and debauched sensuality, which common law forbids, yet does not prevent, we emphatically put Mormonism on notice, that it will not be tolerated in this section, though our valleys furnish the counterpart of the horrible Mountain Meadow, where you prating hypocrites slaughtered sleeping men, women and children, because virtue incensed them against your sacrilegeous importunities. You may hold in your mountain pastures against a government too morally weak to enforce its laws, but you cannot invade Georgia with impunity, though you carry an executive passport. If by gentle means and fair notice your prostitute procurers are held back, well and good. If a law, bountiful in its provisions to protect, does not protect, then strong arms can and will.

—Augusta Evening News: Now is the time for farmers to plant their small grain, and sow in quantity, for sale as well as use. It is a sad mistake for planters to utilize all their good land for cotton, and sow enough grain in out of the way places to do their stock or for home use. When our people learn to sow grain for sale, as well as use, they will be prosperous. It will pay as well as cotton, if good land is used, instead of the usual waste land given to the cereal crops, and indeed will pay better, because it needs no intermediate attention—the sowing and reaping being a small trouble and expense. Grain, too, brings money to the farmer just when he needs it—in the middle of the summer. What farmer, who sold his grain last summer, did not make money? And what farmer who, as soon as he threshes his grain and sells it, will not do it again? It is another mistake to raise grain and keep it for the weevils. Sell it as soon as gathered in summer, when it commands a high price, and buy flour from the mills, and farmers will make money without risk. All the cereals are now looking to the ground, and the sooner laid under the sod the better for next year's crop and for the lucky farmers. Oats, wheat and other grain, and a larger quantity of each, are now in order for the fall sowing.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

The Superior Court—A Murder Trial on the Docket.

KNOXVILLE, CRAWFORD COUNTY, September 25.—At the March term of Crawford superior court the case of Green Thurman, colored, who was charged with the murder of A. H. Murchison (a white man) on the night of December 28, 1878, was tried. Although the evidence was entirely circumstantial, Thurman was found guilty, with the usual recommendation to mercy, penitentiary for life. On motion and after argument of his counsel, Judge Simmons (in the exercise of the noblest trait of the human heart) granted the prisoner a new trial. He has been in jail till this term of court, and is again on trial. The intense excitement of the first trial is considerably subdued, although great indignation is still manifested toward Green Thurman. Good order and close attention prevails in the court-room. The principal circumstances connected with this case are as follows: On the night of December 28th, 1878, Thurman and Murchison left Knoxville at dusk together in Thurman's buggy to go to some five miles from Knoxville. On the road Murchison was heard speaking in loud and angry tones to Thurman in reference to a certain promissory note. About the time they arrived near a gate leading to Thurman's house, cries of distress, and sounds like beating some person were heard and a pistol shot. Next morning the dead body of Murchison was found on the left hand side of the road, with seventeen wounds on the face and back, those on the back made with a large knife—some of them fatal wounds. On the right hand side of the road were evidences of a severe struggle—a broken bloody rail on top of the fence—ground torn up—blood on the rails—a broken whisky bottle, etc. About ten o'clock on the night of the 28th two or three persons on horseback went to Knoxville for a doctor, stating that Green Thurman was shot. Murchison's pistol was found next day hid under cotton seed in the cabin where Joe Hall and Thurman's two sons staid—two chambers discharged and cap under the hammer. A large pocket knife in Joe Hall's pocket with blood inside the handle. Hall had new shoes and clean clothes on Joe Hall was tried and convicted of the murder before Thurman was tried, and when introduced as a witness for Thurman, admitted under oath the principal facts of the murder.

Thurman himself was found with his collar-bone broken by a pistol shot. None of his family had attempted to have the wounded man, Murchison, who lay dying at his gate, nor attempted any explanation for his wounds. The circumstances pointed with fatal certainty to Joe Hall, while considerable doubt surrounds Thurman and his sons. The trial will probably occupy the balance of the week. T. S.

MONROE MATTERS.

Prevalence of the Typhoid Fever—Business Changes, Etc.

FORSYTH, GA., September 27.—The typhoid fever is prevailing to an alarming extent in several counties contiguous to Monroe. There are many cases in Butts county in the vicinity of the Indian Spring, and several persons are very ill with it at that place. Ten have died in Jasper county near the Ocmulgee river, with that disease within the past two weeks. It attacks the young principally, and is generally fatal with them, while the old rarely have it and with less fatality.

A great many changes have taken place here in firms, business and resident houses, and on a visit, one would think the town was turned around.

There are eleven candidates for tax collector of this county, and eight more districts to hear from. All are certain of success except one, and he says it depends on "old probs," whether he is elected or not—that if it is a rainy day he will be the Rowell of the race.

About one hundred bales of cotton are received here daily, and business of all kind is bouyant.

THE SMALLEST OF BABES.

Weighing only Eleven Ounces and Three-quarters at Birth.

New York Sun.

Mrs. George Fromm, of 438 West Fifty-fourth street, is the happy mother of a fully developed boy baby born on Sunday, and weighing eleven ounces and three-quarters. The head of the child, although smaller than a small apple, is covered with an extraordinary growth of light brown hair. The features are regular, the eyes bright and clear, and the skin is fine and delicate. The arms are the thickness of an ordinary little finger, and the fingers are the size of extra large pencil leads. The nails, although not much bigger than a good-sized pinhead, are perfectly formed. An ordinary luncheon basket is an ample cradle for the babe. His height at birth was five inches, and breadth across the shoulders 2½.

Mrs. Fromm is a pleasant-featured German woman, five feet seven inches in height, weighing 135 pounds. George Fromm, the father, weighs 175 pounds. He is an ex-car driver on the Third avenue road, and out of work. They have been married eleven years and have had five other children, all of the ordinary height and weight. Physicians and others who have examined the tiny baby, already named Georgia, say that he is considerably smaller than either of the midgets at the time of birth, and that if he lives he will take the palm as the smallest man in the world.

The child is to be baptized two weeks from next Sunday in the German Protestant Episcopal church at Forty-third street and Ninth avenue, of which Mrs. Fromm is a member. The father said: "I hope the minister won't let him fall in the font. He'd drown in a beer mug, you know."

The North Georgia Railroad.

COBB CO., GA. September 26.—To the Members of the General Assembly: Though an outsider, I would respectfully suggest that the resolution of Mr. Hall authorizing the appointment of a committee to inquire into the constitutionality of extending further aid to the Marietta and North Georgia railroad be so amended as to embrace the following inquiries:

1. What disposition has been made of the aid already granted, and how has it been employed or appropriated?

2. Are the convicts controlled by the Marietta and North Georgia railroad now at work upon the grading of that road, or employed in another section of the state?

3. Does the act granting a certain number of convicts for work upon the Marietta and North Georgia railroad authorize the employment of a portion of that force on any other road, or in erecting private buildings in Cedar Town, thus competing with the honest labor of the state?

4. Who owns the controlling interest in the Marietta and North Georgia railroad? and would not a grant of further aid be extending state aid to the few individuals who own a large majority of the stock of said road.

5. Does not a member of the legislature own or represent one-sixth interest in the ring controlling the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, and "If it is right and proper for a component part of the legislative department to own an interest while in office," and especially when such interest is seeking aid from the state. Bear in mind gentleman that all doubtful measures are usually held off until the heel of the session.

ANTI-STATE AID.

Our Next Governor.

MILTON, Co., September 24.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION: A correspondent, "Rabun" in THE CONSTITUTION of the 18th inst., places in nomination for the office of governor the Hon. Ferdinand Phinizy, of Athens. While I cheerfully accord to Ferdy Phinizy all the merited praise bestowed by your correspondent, yet on behalf of Cherokee, Ga., I respectfully suggest that Major Campbell Wallace, of Fulton county, is another citizen eminently qualified for the position of governor. The business capacity of Campbell Wallace is unsurpassed, his integrity unassailable and his record as an administrator of public affairs made while superintendent of the State road, gives unmistakable evidence of superior qualifications for the duties of the office under our new constitution. Major Wallace is known to the people of Georgia as a public-spirited citizen who takes a deep interest in everything and anything which affects the welfare of the people. Major Wallace possesses just such characteristics as Jethro urged Moses to make the test of qualification for those who were to aid him in leading "Israel" through the wilderness:

"Provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God; men of truth, hating covetousness, and place such over them to be rulers."

This test of qualification for office is as applicable now as it was three thousand years ago.

JETHRO.

H. CASTLEMAN,
STOCK, BOND AND MONEY BROKER,

No. 3 Pryor Street, in Kimball House,

BUYS AND SELLS SECURITIES OF ALL kinds. Parties desiring to invest or sell or exchange Stocks or Bonds, will be fair and fully served. Business solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FOR SALE,

Atlanta 8 per cent Bonds; Central Railroad Stock.

WANTED.

Eagle Factory Stock; Georgia Railroad Stock; Southwestern Railroad Stock.

125 sep7 dtf head fin col

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, September 27, 1879.

The bond and stock market is steady at quotations:

EXCHANGE—			
Buying at	par	Selling	¼ prem.
BONDS—			
Georgia 8s	98@100	Atlanta W'k's 7s	99@101
Georgia 6s	105@107	Atlanta City 7s	99@101
Georgia 7s	109@111	Atlanta City 8s	105@107
Ga. 7s gold L. T.	110@112	Atlan

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 11-16d; in New York at 10⅝c; in Atlanta at 9¾c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, cloudy, or partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, northeast to southeast winds, higher temperature, lower barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, September 27, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Per ct.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.24	62	71	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.32	64	78	E.	Light	.00	Clear.
Cordcana	30.02	80	80	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.90	79	78	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.04	77	82	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.00	79	80	E.	Fresh	.59	Lt. Rain
Mobile	30.3	68	70	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Montgom'y	30.3	74	78	E.	Light	0	Clear.
New Orleans	30.1	77	71	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.2	65	84	N. W.	Gent	0	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., September 27, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.34	47	69	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
11:31	30.27	66	48	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
2 p. m.	30.24	69	44	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
4:06	30.19	70	43	E.	Fresh	.0	Clear.
9 p. m.	30.22	63	67	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:30	30.24	62	71	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar.....	30.248	Maximum ther.....	.71
Mean daily ther.....	60.5	Minimum ther.....	.41
Mean daily humid.	61.0	Total rainfall.....	.00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.

County Checks Received for Taxes.

Books open and time short. Pay now and save cost. Strict construction of the law now the order of the day.

S. R. HOYLE, Tax Collector.
No. 11 E. Alabama street.

281 sep23 d1w

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold, and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to buy. But, it does not compete with the low priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

WHOLESALE { CRAIGE & CO., 41 Whitehall St.,
& RETAIL. { ATLANTA, GA.

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.

28 mar25 .79 d1y

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 28, 1879

Mrs. Sprague's Trustee.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., September 27.—The supreme court to-day appointed Robert Thompson trustee of Mrs. Sprague's property.

John Keely

Comes to the front to-day in a handsome advertisement. He claims to have brought out the largest stock of dry-goods ever brought to Atlanta, and, indeed, from the immense lot of goods opened in front of his store in the past two weeks, we predict for his patrons a rare treat in the way of an immense stock. Surely this importation eclipses everything in the previous history of the dry-goods trade in Atlanta. He has had to press into the service two ware-rooms up-stairs and another basement-room, into which to pile the duplicates of goods in his forward stock. His line of dress goods fills 2,000 square feet of shelving and counters, and is as varied as it is beautiful. His stock of silks is something marvelous, both as regards quantity, variety and price. His Lace, Corset and Rouching Departments are marvels of fullness and interesting detail, whilst his Hosiery Stock stands unrivalled in the south. No color, size nor description of Stocking can be asked for, which cannot be obtained, and at his uniformly low prices. No wonder that the Captain is able to retain his place in the "front rank of the Dry Goods trade," for his experience and efforts entitle him to that place. Read his advertisement, on our last page, and feel assured that it is not an overdraft upon the imagination. He has everything he claims to be able to show, and he is selling them too. Call and inspect his really immense stock of goods, and buy your goods where you can get them the cheapest.

Buy your children's underwear before the weather gets cool. M. Rich & Bro. are offering special inducements in that line.

sep28 1t

David H. Dougherty.

I have added to my business this season a line of ladies', misses' and children's underwear. They are very handsome goods, being manufactured of the best material, cut and work of the best workmanship, handsomely embroidered and finish perfect. Give this department an examination and I believe you will be repaid.

D. H. DOUGHERTY.

The Churches To-Day.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street—Rev. J. H. Martin, D.D., pastor. Sabbath-school at 9:30 a.m.; W. A. Moore, superintendent. Divine services at 11 a.m. and 8:15 p.m. by the pastor. All are invited.

Central Baptist church, corner Fair and Peters streets—Castleberry's hill—Rev. F. M. Daniel, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 8 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school 9:30 a.m.; W. L. Stanton, superintendent. Parents are cordially invited to attend with their children.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street Services morning and night at the usual hours by Rev. Luther H. Wilson. Sunday-school at 9:15 a.m.; D. A. Beattie, superintendent. Regular weekly prayer-meeting on Wednesday night at 7:45 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

First Baptist church, corner Walton and Forsyth streets—Rev. D. W. Gwin, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 7:45 p.m. by the pastor. Baptism at night services. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m. All are invited to attend.

Church of Christ, Hunter street, between Pryor and Loyd streets—Dr. A. G. Thomas, pastor. Service at 10:45 a.m. and 7:45 p.m. Sunday-school at 9:15 a.m. A. C. Bruce, superintendent. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening. Seats free.

First Methodist church, Peachtree street—Rev. H. H. Parks, pastor. Class-meeting at 9:30 a.m. Preaching at 11 a.m. by the pastor; church conference after preaching. Services at 8:00 p.m. led by Judge James Jackson. Sunday-school at 4 p.m. J. C. Courtney, superintendent. Stewards meeting Monday at 7:30 p.m.; all the board urged to be present. On Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock we propose to begin a series of meetings at 9 a.m and 7:30 p.m. each day for a week or two. The pastor will be assisted by Rev. Sam. P. Jones, of the North Georgia conference. We cordially invite all who may feel inclined to attend these services.

Trinity M. E. church, south, corner Whitehall and West Peters streets—Rev. John W. Heidt, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 a.m. by the pastor and at 7:45 p.m. by Rev. John D. Hammond. Sunday-school at 9 a.m.; W. A. Haygood, superintendent. Sunday-school at Pierce chapel, Rawson street, at 4 p.m.; E. R. Chamberlin, superintendent. General experience meeting Monday at 7:30 p.m. Prayer-meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. Ladies' and girls' meeting Saturday at 4 p.m. Seats free. All invited.

Evans Chapel, corner Chapel and Stonewall streets Rev. D. P. Cox, pastor. Preaching in the morning by Rev. W. P. Pattillo, and night by the pastor. Sabbath-school at 4 p.m.; J. L. Richmond, superintendent; Professor W. F. Slaton will conduct the black-board exercises. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Class meeting Friday night.

St. Philip's church, corner Washington and Hunter streets—R. C. Foute, rector. Services at the usual hours, conducted by Bishop Beckwith.

Marietta Street M. E. church.—S. A. Wilson, pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m. Preaching by Rev. J. A. Thurman, of East Point at 11 a.m. and at 8 p.m. by the pastor.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer streets—Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. by Rev. Mr. Gulliford, and exhortation at 7:45 p.m. by Mr. J. T. McGuire. Sabbath-school at 3:00 p.m. Seats free.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets—Rev. A. T. Spalding, D.D., pastor. Services 10:30 a.m. by the pastor, and 7:30 p.m. by Rev. W. T. Cheney, of Rome. Sunday-school at 9 a.m.; A. C. Briscoe, superintendent.

St. Luke's Episcopal church, corner of Walton and Spring streets. Morning Prayer at 10:30 a.m. conducted by Rev. L. F. Guerry, who will also administer the Holy Communion. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m. Seats free. All invited.

Third Presbyterian church, West Baker street, between Marietta and Luckie streets—Rev. N. Keff Smith, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 8:15 p.m. by the pastor. Prayer-meeting Thursday at 8:15 p.m. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.; S. L. Bar[illegible]. You are cordially invited.

[illegible] church, colored, corner of [illegible]—Rev. Geo. E. Hill, [illegible]:30 p.m. Sun[illegible] Young Men's [illegible]ll street, this [illegible]re invited. [illegible]ietz, pas[illegible]day-school [illegible]ter and Bell [illegible]or. Preaching [illegible] 7:30 p.m. by the [illegible]0 p.m.

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, Notions, Shoes and Hats.

39 and 41 Peachtree Street.

I have just returned from the Northern and Eastern markets, and before going I moved into my present new rooms. They are the largest and handsomest in the South.

My Retail Department is 245 feet deep and 55 wide, with separate Jobbing Department 145 by 55. They are fitted with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to make business pleasant, both to the buyer and seller. But you may say what signifies all the room that we may get, though it was as spacious as the vast fields of the Mississippi, without stock to operate on?

True enough! But I can assure you that my stock is as large and compact as the space will admit. My stock is not only large and well assorted, but comprises every article in my line that is essential to the public. I don't hesitate to claim to be able to show the largest, finest and best assorted stock of dress goods to be found south of New York, and as to my Dress Trimmings Department, there is none to surpass it in point of beauty, style and variety. And every other department is equally as complete, and is crowded with novelties.

But you say, what of the prices? Of this I will not speak, but merely request that you be kind enough to call and examine my stock and hear the prices, then be your own judge. There is one thing sure, I can't afford to keep all these goods. I knew at the time that I was buying them that there was entirely too many for my own use. I also know that if I did not get prices that would convince the people beyond question that it was to their interest to patronize me that I ought not to expect them to do so. My resident buyer is in New York every day in the year, and for months before I went on I had him posting himself in order that I might touch headquarters and first hands before placing my orders. I shoot at the center every pop when buying, and when I fire I like to hear the bell ring, then when the prices are mentioned I am found running on the inside track. Don't buy of me before looking around and satisfying yourself as to the market, but look at my stock before buying and I will make it nicely to your interest.

My friends and the public have my kindest thanks for past liberal encouragement, and if low prices, courtesy and promptness will repay you in the future I will endeavor to meet your wishes. Respectfully,

DAVID H DOUGHERTY.

sep28–2dor3dcol–d1t

GAY, McCLESKEY & CO., DRY GOODS.

Our buyer has just returned from the northern markets, where he spent several weeks, buying our fall stock. He spared no pains or labor in making his selections, and we can with confidence state that we shall be able to offer to the public a stock which for extent, variety, beauty and elegance, will compare most favorably with the largest and best in the state. To accommodate our large and increasing trade we have been compelled to enlarge our store to just double its former size, which gives us a separate room for our departments of clothing, hats, boots and shoes. We have, therefore, bought much heavier than usual. Our stock of dress goods, silks, dress trimmings of every kind, black and colored satins, velvets, etc., is elegant. Other lines equally as handsome. Our stock will be complete by the middle of the week, when we extend a cordial invitation to all to come and inspect our goods. Our prices are sure to be right. Respectfully,

sep28 1t GAY, McCLESKEY & Co.

Those new fichues and capes can be seen at M. Rich & Bro. sep28-1t.

"They Have Come!"

Six car loads! Five more to arrive on Monday, September, 29th. One hundred dressing case and French dresser suites, fifty parlor suites. Now is the time to secure bargains in furniture at

sep28 1t P. H. SNOOK.

HOSIERY.

Handsomest stock of Hosiery of every style in this city. Nothing wanting in this stock at

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.'S.

000 sep28 d2t

"Catarrh" Can be Cured.

Aggravated cases have been cured! The worst cases are being cured by Dr. J. W. Gurley, at 67 Whitehall street. Treatment entirely new and painless. sep28sun4tues

Austell & Mangum.

Cloaks, Dolmans, Circulars and Shawls in an endless variety. We take pleasure in showing these goods to all who visit our house. AUSTELL & MANGUM,

sep28 1t 26 and 28 Marietta street.

A Valuable Disinfectant and Deodorizer

Has been found in the Great English Washing Solution, accidentally discovered by Mr. I. S. Mitchell, corner Whitehall and Peters streets, who will give every information.

sep28 1t

DRY GOODS.

Don't fail to call at CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.S., and examine the Dress Goods in Mornie Cloths, Armure Cashmeres, Real French Dress Goods, Brocade Velvets, Polka-dot Satins, Elegant Black and Colored Silks, New Shades Satins, etc.

000 sep28 d2t

To the Ladies.

Call in and examine our new bedroom and parlor goods. They are the handsomest in the market. IVES & THOMAS.

sep28 1t.

P. H. SNOOK,

"Cheapest Furniture Man in Georgia,"

Has gone North to attend two Immense Trade Sales of Chamber and Parlor Suites. Lookout for bargains. He will open the largest and cheapest assortment ever brought to Atlanta. Cash ONLY wins in the hands of EXPERIENCED BUYERS. WAIT AND SEE.

380 sep23 d3t tues thur sun

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.

333 mar21 d&w1y

A. B. Clark

is receiving Louisiana Oranges, Messina Oranges and Lemons, Eastern and Western Apples, California Pears, Eastern and Western Onions and Potatoes, Cocoanuts.

sep28 1t

Fine silk ties at 10c.; good linen handkerchiefs at 5c.; 1-button kid gloves at 15c.; child's striped hose at 10c.; ladies balbriggan full, regular made embroidered at 20c.; black bracelets, 5c. per pair; child's undervests at 20c. each, and many other goods very cheap during this week at M. Rich & Bro. sep28 1t

"Cash Wins."

Cash always wins. What has EXPERIENCE been to the furniture trade of Atlanta for the past ten or twelve years? Failure, failure, failure.

Cause: Buying on credit and selling on ACCOMMODATING terms.

I propose to profit by their experience, by buying and selling strictly for cash.

Furniture sold at TRADE SALES is therefore of the manufactories collected together to be sold for what they will bring.

Why purchase TRADE STOCK furniture when I can and will sell you first-class goods (selected from the leading manufactories in this country) at prices others ask for refuse goods. JOHN D. STOCKER,

sep28 2t. 85 Whitehall street.

None Equal to Them.

Those elegant Suits in all the latest shapes and of my own manufacture. French and English Woolens made up in best style.

JERRY LYNCH,
8 Whitehall street.

sep28dtf

M. Rich & Bro. are daily receiving additions to their dress goods department. They are selling a first-class trimming silk in all the new dark shades at 50c. Their stock of gimpues and trimmings is simply enormous. As their goods are all marked in plain-selling figures, they have no fancy prices; so call and see them soon. sep28-1t.

Something New.

I have now in stock and ready for inspection a full line of ready-made clothing of my own make. Best shape, material and workmanship. Buy home-made clothes and be happy. JERRY LYNCH,

sep28 1t2 3col 8 Whitehall street.

—Mrs. Kate O'Connor has returned from New York with a choice selection of Millinery Goods, including latest novelties of Fall and Winter styles. The ladies will please call. Very respectfully,

MRS. K. O'CONNOR,
sep28d1t 37 Whitehall street.

DRY GOODS! CARPETS! BOOTS AND SHOES!

We have the largest and most elegant display of fine Dress Goods, Medium Dress Goods, Cheap Dress Goods, Hosiery, Black Silks, Colored Silks, Brocade Velvets, Elegant Mourning Goods, Flannels, Cashmeres, and General Stock of Staple Dry Goods NOW SHOWN BY ANY HOUSE IN GEORGIA.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

Our Carpet Room is now double the size of any Carpet House in Atlanta and filled with all grades of NEWEST PATTERNS. Velvets, Body Brussels Tapestry Brussels, Ingrains, 3-Plys, etc. Also, Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, Window Shades, Wall Paper, AT AS LOW PRICES AS CAN BE FOUND IN THE SOUTH.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

We have an unusually large stock of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters of all the best makes known to the Southern Trade. We guarantee satisfaction in style, quality and fit.

CALL AND LOOK AT OUR IMMENSE STOCK. IT IS A PLEASURE TO SHOW THEM.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

19 aug31 d2m top 3d 4th 5th col 4th page

ASH WINS AT JOHN D STOCKER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FURNITURE DEALER,

24 Whitehall and 92 Broad Streets.

TWO CAR-LOADS FURNITURE JUST TO HAND. THREE MORE TO ARRIVE THIS WEEK. THIS FURNITURE WAS SELECTED AND purchased by myself during my late visit to the leading Furniture Manufacturers of the West at bottom prices for Cash, consisting not only of low and medium goods, but some of the finest and latest styles in Parlor Suites, Chamber Suites, Wardrobes, Book-cases, Side-boards, Hat-racks and fine Bed Lounges ever brought to this city. Particular attention is called to my Parlor Suites in Silk Cantaline and Raw Silks, VERY LOW. Don't be induced to purchase until you have examined my stock, where you will find that Cash will win for you as it has done for me.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—85 WHITEHALL STREET, BELOW CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

370 sep21 d7t sun wed fri sun wed fri sun

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY,

39 and 41 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

NOTIONS, SHOES, HATS, Etc.

WELL, I AM AGAIN UP WITH THE STYLES AND DOWN WITH THE PRICES! Mr. C. P. DEXTER, my resident buyer, and myself have been laboring and matching side by side in the Eastern Markets for the past few weeks in search for Goods at Low Prices; I have them, too, and do not hesitate to claim that the people will sustain me in what I say when they see my goods and hear the prices. No more 33 per cent profits as was realized by our grandfathers—it will not do; you can't get it, and you will starve to death while waiting for it. But large sales and small profits, and more of them, is what wins in these days of Young America. The people love it, too, because it leaves a penny in their pockets after supplies are purchased. I keep everything that is needful in my line, from the commonest to the best fabrics made, and make fine goods a specialty in every department. Your orders for goods or samples are respectfully solicited, and will be promptly executed under my short profit plan.

You may ask me why it is that I claim to be able to offer goods for less money than any other good house in this market—

FIRST. Is because I have a separate Jobbing Department from my Retail, for which most of my goods are bought by the solid packages from first hands for CASH.

SECOND. I keep an experienced buyer in the Northern Markets every day in the year, and when a bargain is found he ships it to me. Then the large quantity of goods that I handle enables me to buy them for much less than other houses that handle smaller amounts, and also authorizes me in working for a smaller percentage.

I carry an immense variety of Dress Goods and Trimmings, and many other lines of New and Stylish Goods not to be found at any other exclusive Jobbing House in the city. I most respectfully invite those visiting our market to give me a call for such goods as they need in my line. I feel assured that I can make it to their interest.

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, ETC.

In Dress Goods my stock was never so large and styles so complete. Imagine everything made in Figured and Domestic Novelties that you can, then call, and you can find what you wish, embracing Silk and Satin Vesting in the piece for Ladies, Satin and Silk, the Russian and Persian Combinations so popular this season for trimming. Solid, Striped, Figured and Embroidered Satin; Striped Pekins, Striped, Figured and Embroidered Velvetines; Silks of every description, from the commonest to the finest Grosgrain, in Colored and in Black, that is made, and a handsome line in Evening Shades. THIS DEPARTMENT IS SIMPLY GRAND AND COMPLETE. Suit yourself here, and the prices will be made to match. I know if I get patronage I must show the stock and prices on the winning side, and this I can do. The above means the Largest, Newest Styles and Best Selected Assortment of Dress Buttons and Fringes ever exhibited in the South. Of course it does.

Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies & Towels.

Since moving into my new rooms I have added much more space to this department and have increased this stock to at least three times its former size. This is one of the most important departments to house keepers, and I can assure you that I have filled it to completeness, having a careful eye at all times to styles, quality of goods and prices. You can find what you want here and I do not hesitate to say at a saving of 2 per cent. over any house this side of New York. Examine this department, become your own judge, and I will not ask you to buy unless you see it to your interest to do so.

Piece Goods, Repelants, Flannels and Cloaks.

In Piece Goods my stock is very large and varied, including Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Water-proofs, Jeans, etc. In Repelants, Sacques and Cloaks, I can show many new and attractive designs that are very stylish. Flannels in White, Scarlet and Operas of great variety. Also the new style of Brocade Flannels so popular for children's Suits and Sacques. I do not ask you to buy in this department before examining the market, but will save you money to look here before buying of others.

White Goods, Linens, etc.

Linen Sheeting and Pillow Case Goods a handsome line. Also 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Sheeting and Pillow Case Cotton in great variety, including all of the popular and standard brands. Pique, soft French Lawns, Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Long Cloths, Night Gown Cotton, Irish Linen, Cotton and Bird's Eye Diaper. In fact this department is heaped up with goods at convincing prices.

BLANKETS, SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

I am prepared in this department to show the largest and best selected stock ever offered by me. An immense line of White and Colored Blankets from the commonest to the best goods made. They are large and woolly, and the prices small for money. Shawls, I have them of any grade and style. If you need one, come along; it don't require but little money to get a nice one. Cloaks for Ladies, Misses and Children. Having an immense jobbing trade on these goods, it enables me to handle them in large quantities, thereby giving me facilities for buying these goods in the northern markets over any house in the South. My Cloaks and Dolmans are cut and made to my own special order, and I guarantee as perfect a fit as in the handsomest silk dress made. If I can't satisfy you that I can save you 20 per cent. here I will not ask you to buy of me.

DRESS TRIMMING DEPARTMENT

This branch of my business has been filled with every care and precaution. In it can be found every imaginable design that is new and stylish from the cheapest to the most costly. English, German, Russia and Persian novelties imported.

Ruching, Laces, Hosiery and Gloves.

My Ruching and Neck-wear department is running over with grand novels and new designs, and cheap, of course. In Laces my stock is unusually large, including everything from the commonest in Vals to a perfect assortment of real goods. My Hosiery department is much increased in size and is full of very attractive and new goods. The styles of these goods this season are more than elegant—simply exquisite. This department is groaning under its cargo of new beauties and is proposing to unload at captivating prices. My Ladies Kid Gloves are well known. Try them, and if they are not good I will make them so. My general line of gloves was never better, and prices so low.

HANDKERCHIEFS, CORSETS, ETC.

My Handkerchief department is full and four times its former size. Imagine what you wish, call for it and it will be shown you at your price. I can save you money in this department over any other house in town if they change you anything for goods. My Corset stock is so perfect that we are bound to trade if you will be kind enough to examine them. I have an elegant line of knit goods, Ladies and Misses and Childrens Sacques, Shawls, etc., of handsome styles, and a superb line of all the new style Ribbons.

Ladies, Gents, Misses and Childrens Underwear, Gowns, Chemise, Drawers and Children's Suits.

This stock is very complete in knit goods, real Fannel Suits, Misses and Childrens Underwear and Union Suits, Gents Laundried and unlaundried white dress Shirts, including DOUGHERTY'S BEST! IT HAS NO EQUAL IN FIT OR PRICE. A great variety of Gents Cuffs, Collars, Bows and Ties. I make this department a specialty and can't suffer to be flanked out of position when the prices are mentioned.

I Recommend JOHN CLARK, Jr. & Co.'s CLARK'S TRADE MILE-END MARK SPOOL COTTON Extra Quality Best 6 Cord —FOR— Hand or Machine Sewing.

A Full Line Constantly On Hand, In Black, White and Colors.

000 sep 28 4sun&w4w

Novelties in Satin, Brocaded and Velvet Ribbons. The largest and most beautiful stock ever displayed in Atlanta.

AUSTELL & MANGUM,
sep28 1t 26 and 28 Marietta street

The September Reviews.

Price 20 Cents Each. Subscription Price $2.25 a Year.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.
THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

For sale by all newsdealers at 20 cents each, and sent postage prepaid for 25 cents each. Subscription price $2.25 a year. Address George Munro, 17 to 7 Vandewater street, New York. sep28 1t

Funeral Undertaker's Notice.

Having fitted up and furnished at Nos. 16 and 18 Loyd street, in Markham house block, the largest and most complete coffin emporium that has ever been established in this city, keeping constantly on hand from the best manufactories in the United States, a large assortment of metallic burial cases and caskets, wooden coffin and caskets, including handsome cloth-covered caskets, burial robes, etc. And in connection with this is an elegantly equipped livery stable with elegant hearses and a lot of the latest style funeral carriages subject to the undertaker's department. The well-known Mr. C. Bohnefeld, the most experienced undertaker in the state, has charge of this department, and will attend funerals in all details on shortest notice, day or night. Has telephone connection with the department, and also telegraph office within fifty yards. Would be pleased to have friends call. G. R. BOAZ, Proprietor.

sep28 1t2dcol C. BOHNEFELD, Undertaker.

Home-Made to the Front.

Long-cut Albert Frocks, stylish Sacks and nobby walking suits in large variety of fabrics at ready-made clothing prices. Cut and made in my own workshops. Can't be excelled for quality, fit and shape.

JERRY LYNCH,
sep28 1t2-3col 8 Whitehall street.

Austell & Mangum.

Our stock of Fringes is the largest and most elegant to be found in Georgia.

AUSTELL & MANGUM,
sep28 1t 26 and 28 Marietta street.

The Best Is the Cheapest.

We have received another lot of elegant French dresser and dressing case suites, from the celebrated Wrampelmeier furniture manufacturing company. Examine these goods and prices.

IVES & THOMAS,
sep28 1t 42 and 44 Whitehall street.

Those Pekin Velvets at Austell & Mangum's are the latest of the season.

BAZAR! BAZAR!

MILLINERY.

In this department we have so many styles and varieties, that it would be almost impossible to enumerate. As a criterion of our "LOW PRICES" we mention the following:

"French Fall Flowers."
Sprays 15c, 20c, 25c, 50c and upwards.
Montures, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and up.
Wreaths, full leaves and berries, 25c and 39c.
Extra fine Wreaths and Sprays (Velvet and Satin Leaves) from $1.00 to $4.00.

Fancy Feathers.

Handsome Wings at 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, including every new color and shade.
Handsome merle wings, 15 cents.
Birds of every style at Remarkably Low Prices!
Breast and Bands of "Coque Cashmere" in great variety.

Ostrich Feathers.

Real Black Ostrich Tips, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 piece; 50c, 75c, $1.00, and upwards per bunch.
Real Colored Ostrich Tips 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 and $3.00 per bunch; $2.00 and $3.00 per piece, $1.00 and upwards per bunch.
"Black Ostrich Plumes" $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and upwards.
Colored Ostrich Plumes, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 and upwards.
In Velvets and Silks, both plain and fancy, we offer

BARGAINS!

100 cases Straw Goods, Canton in all shapes, 50c, 40c, 45c.
Lot Black Pedal (Island Pelle) "The Hat of the Season," 35c.
Milan in all shapes 60c and 75c. Extra fine Milan Straw and Felt Hats VERY CHEAP!
Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, etc., at Popular Prices.
Fancy Baskets and Willow-ware. The largest assortment at the Low est Prices.

BAZAR! BAZAR!

BAZAR! BAZAR! BAZAR! BAZAR!

NEW FALL GOODS.

"ELEGANT GOODS!"

NOVELTIES!

THE MOST COMPLETE MILLINERY, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, AND FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT IN GEORGIA.

THE

BAZAR,

54 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

L. WURZBURG.

Having engaged the services of an additional MILLINER, who has spent the last two seasons in "PARIS," bringing with her

THE VERY LATEST STYLES And Novelties,

we are now prepared to fill any order in the most ARTISTIC MANNER, and at prices lower than those asked at other establishments for inferior goods and workmanship.

We have already on hand upwards of

500 Trimmed Hats

All the Latest Styles and at Astonishing

BARGAINS!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO **DEALERS.**

Orders by mail promptly attended to. Samples sent on application.

L. WURZBURG,
446 Broadway, New York. 54 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

sep21 dtf

BAZAR! BAZAR! BAZAR! BAZAR! BAZAR! BAZAR!

BAZAR! BAZAR

Ladies' Underwear

Chemises 35, 40, 45, 55, 65 70 cts and upwards.
Drawers 35, 40, 45, 50, 65, 70, 85, $1.05 and upwards.
Night Dresses, 60, 65, 90, 95, $1.15 and upwards
Skirts, 50, 55, 65, 70, 75, 90, $1.00, $1.15 and up'wds.

Corsets.

Our "Countess" 37c.
Our "May" 50c, 60 bone.
Our "Myra" 65c.
Our Temptation 75c.
Our Spoonbust, side.
Our elegant embroidered woven 75, 95 and $1.20.
OUR "BAZAR" Real French hand made $1.75

Wrappers!

Fine Flannel and Stuff Wrappers of superior workmanship and style at our usually "POPULAR PRICES."

Shetland Shawls.

Hand made Shetland Wool Shawls, $1.00, $1.15, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 and upwards.
Sacks 75c and upwards.
"Fascinators" 75c and upwards.

Laces.

Torchon, Bretonne Valenciennes, the new Point D' Esprit, Duchesse, French Thread Guipure, Spanish and the new Lappet Scarfing Lace.
Job in Black Silk Fringe. These are handsome goods and are "REAL BARGAINS!

Ribbons.

GROS GRAIN.
No. 4, 6c yd—5c piece.
No. 5, 7½c yd—60c piece.
No. 7, 8c yd—6c piece.
No. 9, 10c yd—85c piece.
No. 12, 12c yd—$1 piece
Satin and Fancy Ribbons at equally low prices.

"Picture Frames."

Fine Rustic Frames, 4x5—2 for 25c.
4½x6½—15c piece.
6x8—30c piece.
8x10—25c piece.
10x12—30c piece.
10½x12—34c piece.
12x16—40c piece.
Fine Frames, Brackets, Wall Pockets, Easels, etc., on hand and to order.

BAZAR! BAZAR

Austell & Mangum.

White, Colored and Opera Kid Gloves. Every pair warranted.

AUSTELL & MANGUM,
sep28 1t 26 and 28 Marietta street.

Austell & Mangum.

Passementeries, Fringes, Buttons and other Dress Trimmings in the most approved styles.

AUSTELL & MANGUM,
sep28 1t 26 and 28 Marietta street.

1879. FALL ANNOUNCEMENT. 1879.

JOHN KEELY

Determined to retain his place in the front rank of the Dry Goods Trade, has, in his purchases of this Fall, eclipsed all his former efforts, and, as a result, now offers to the Public the most extraordinary stock of DRY GOODS, SHOES, LADIES' UNDERWEAR, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, etc., which it has ever been the privilege of the Atlanta Public to inspect.

"EXTRAORDINARY!"

This Stock is extraordinary, because of its Magnitude, because of its Wonderful Variety and Beauty, but, "though last not least," PRINCIPALLY BECAUSE OF THE LOW PRICES WHICH PERVADE ITS EVERY DEPARTMENT. No effort has been spared by which good goods could be purchased at less than market value, and everybody knows that in a place like New York "Bargains" are to be had any day in the week—not, indeed by those whose credit is stretched to the very utmost tension, but by those WHO HAVE THE MONEY TO PAY FOR THE GOODS. JOHN KEELY happens to be one of those latter, and will show any one desirous of testing the "fact, the magnificent discounts in BLACK AND WHITE, which he has obtained on this last trip.

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, Etc.

An immense line of Colored Trimming Silks, in every conceivable shade—very cheap.

An immense line of Black Trimming Silks, at any price desired.

An immense line of Black Dress Silks of the Celebrated Bolnay, Audras, Gulnet and Bellon Brands—embracing everything from a 65c gros-grain to the very finest grades made. I invite the closest competition in this line of goods. I have the guarantee as to Quality, Color, etc., of the best houses in the United States on them.

Every conceivable shade in Colored Faille and Gros grain Silks for Dresses, from 65c per yard up to the finest grades imported.

A splendid line of Black and Colored Silk Velvets for trimming, etc. A beautiful line of Black and Colors in Satin-Striped Velvets for Trimmings.

A splendid line of Pekin-Striped Silks and Satins for Trimming.

An immense line of Silk Mixed Novelties for Trimming.

A splendid assortment of Black White and Colored Satins for Trimmings.

1,000 pieces of imported Silk and Wool Dress Goods, 12½c yard, worth 35 to 40c. (Job lot.)

1,200 pieces of imported Fancy Dress Goods 15 and 20c yard, worth 35 to 40c. (Job lot.)

4 cases of Fancy Dress Goods 25c and 35c yard, goods never intended to be sold under 50 and 60c.

FINE FANCY DRESS GOODS.

150 pieces of the very finest French Novelties in Dress Goods, double width, at from $1.25 to $3.00 per yard, perfect beauties. Will be found cheaper than elsewhere.

200 pieces colored Satins, all Wool in every possible color.

100 pieces Solid Colored Striped Satins—beautiful goods.

Everything in Persian Effects, Cachemire de Soie, in last Novelties, too numerous to attempt to particularize.

Black and Colored Camel Hair Goods in endless variety.

BLACK CASHMERES!

In this line, My Great Specialty in Dress Goods for the Season, I claim to be the Master of the Situation. I have more Black Cashmeres in Stock than any two houses in the State, having bought them in immense lines from Importers only.

I have 25 pieces of the best 45c. all Wool Cashmeres in Georgia!

I have 20 pieces of the best 50c. all Wool Cashmeres in Atlanta.

I have 20 pieces of the best 60c. all Wool Cashmeres in the state.

I have 20 pieces of the best 75c. all Wool Cashmeres ever offered in Georgia for the price.

I have 20 pieces of the most wonderful 85c. all Wool Cashmeres ever shown in Atlanta.

N. B.—Those in want of Black Cashmeres at 75c. or 85c per yard, will find it to their interest to examine those two numbers before buying—There is nothing like them anywhere.

Ten pieces of magnificent Black Drap D'Ete Cashmeres, $1.00 per yard. Every shade in Colored double width Cashmeres, at 50c per yard, all Wool, French Goods.

Every shade in Colored, double width Cashmeres at 60c yard, all Wool, French Goods.

Every shade in Colored Cashmeres—Extra Quality, 85c yard, worth $1.00, all Wool, French Goods.

In short, the largest, best assorted, cheapest line of Black and Colored Cashmeres ever laid before the Atlanta Public.

MOURNING GOODS!

In every Fabric, Style and variety of designs embracing Tamise Cloths, Henrietta Cloths, Bombazines, Llama Cloths, Basket Goods, Diagonals, Cords, etc. Australian Crapes, etc. The best stock of Black Crapes, Crape and

AGRICULTURAL.

THE FIELD, THE FARM, THE GARDEN.

Success—The Rose—Grape Vines—Sandy Land—Hard Time. Fruit Falling—Broom Corn—Horticultural Notes—Superb Strawberries—Rust in Wheat.

HARD TIMES.

Seeing a farmer from the country on his wagon on Broad street, opposite THE CONSTITUTION office yesterday, the writer undertook a conversation but the man from the country was full of complaints at hard times and the price of cotton. Well, now, my agricultural friend, you are not alone in your misery, and we can but say to you to continue to grow, raise, breed and manufacture such things for which there is a call, and grow, raise, etc., at the most economical figures you can, so that your profits may be larger. Hard times? Well, you must go ahead and increase the production of your farm, improve the productive capacity of your lands, and grow such crops as command a ready market and the best pay. Georgia farmers have, in some respects, for several years maintained a system of cultivation which has brought the products of other states in ruinous competition with their own. Many things which they consume in growing a crop instead of being raised on the farm, is brought here from other sections. Good judgment, economy and work must now be exercised and done by the farmer. His land should be put to its best use. Looking over his place, he should cultivate his land where cultivation offers the largest profit. He should not put all his manure on land already fertile; he should not plow more land than he can manure well; he should not use hand labor where horse labor can be made cheaper and more efficient; he should not hire more labor than he can pay for and leave a profit; he should not begin the next crop without an elaborate plan; he should see that his neighbor does not get ahead of him, either in the fertility of his soil or the abundance of his crops. In short, the farmer must drive off hard times by exercising intelligence as well as industry.

SUCCESS.

Occasionally the editor of this department of THE CONSTITUTION receives a letter rather complimentary, and wishing us success. Do you really wish it success? Then renew your subscriptions promptly before they expire. Get your neighbors to subscribe. Write articles for us, giving the results of your experience and observations.

INFLAMMATION OF A HORSE'S EYES.

We have received a letter asking information on the above subject. The eye is a delicate organ and it is best to consult a veterinarian on the subject. Still there are astringent washes and mild or soothing washes, which may be safely used, and will not do harm. By all means avoid any wash for the eye in which sugar of lead forms a part, as it is liable to be injurious in its effects. Powdered alum, six grains, and an ounce of water makes a very good, mild astringent wash. For slight cases of inflammation, a wash of two ounces of sassafras pith in a pint of water is curative.

NORTH GEORGIA STOCK AND FAIR ASSOCIATION.

The indications are that the above fair will be a grand success. And why should it not be? The premium list is full and liberal—and very arrangement is being perfected to draw together a large number of people. It promises to be a school of instruction that no farmer can well afford to neglect. It will be an opportunity for the acquisition of a large amount of useful information. The stimulus to improvement in breeds of animals and methods of cultivation that a visit to the fair will prove, will be of lasting benefit.

BROOM CORN.

For broom corn let the land be in good, fertile condition. Land cannot be made too rich for corn. As soon as the corn is seen above the ground, the working to keep down the weeds should be commenced and it must be kept clean throughout the season. After the corn is grown to full size, the top is bent down at a point about one foot below the brush. This is for the purpose of preventing too much spreading and it should be so bent that it may be as little exposed to the sun as possible, yet not to prevent the color of the plant being ripe and properly dry, the brush is to be cut off and hauled to the barn, and the seed taken off either by a hackle or other machinery.

SMUT IN WHEAT.

Smut, which appears in wheat, when looked at under a microscope, is seen to be a mass of black, round balls. These are the seeds of a plant or fungus which has several stages of growth. These seeds will float in the atmosphere, and adhere, without being noticed, to the grain. When grains of wheat are sown with this fungus attached the fungus infects the plant as with poison. Blue vitriol destroys the substance of smut. The following are good solutions to steep wheat seed in: One pound common salt in one gallon of water. One pound Glauber salts in one gallon of water. Four ounces sulphate of copper in one gallon of water. Steep the seed in either one of these solutions. When the seed has steeped for two hours drain and spread upon a floor and sprinkle with dry lime in powder; air slaked lime is best. Move the seed about until each grain is coated.

RUST IN WHEAT.

When the rust attacks only the leaves little harm is done, but when it is scattered over the leaves and stalks and the weather becomes warm and moist, it destroys the crop. Rust is a fungus, and the period of germination is about one week. After the rust begins, a complete arrest of the filling of the grain takes place. If the grains are in the dough state when it begins, it is better then to cut the wheat; if the grains are in the milk state, it will hardly be worth cutting. Cutting wheat while affected with rust seems to destroy the parasite, and what does remain in the straw go to fill out the grain. Good wheat has been saved in this manner that would have been worthless if left in the field to get ripe. Rust rarely attacks wheat that ripens early; hence, it is better to sow early varieties, so it will mature before the hot days and is the development of the disease. Wheat should have good drainage and cultivation, early sowing and early cutting. Salt and lime sown on the ground has been suggested as a preventive.

WORKING MARES IN FOAL.

In reply part of "Coweta" we state that the best breeders, experience is that the habitually working mares will drive in foal is an advantage both to the dam and offspring. If the dam during the period of carrying her foal is petted and given little solid work the offspring will be devoid of muscle, ambition or good qualities. If on the other hand the mare is judiciously worked, the best results will come, both in regard to her own condition and that of the colt.

SANDY LAND.

If sandy land is unproductive, the cause generally is because it is too loose. The duty of the farmer should be to try and render it more compact. If plowed too deep, they are apt to be made more loose. Sandy soils are benefitted by mulching, but in many cases are injured by plowing. A change in their treatment is essential to their productiveness.

SUPERB STRAWBERRIES.

The following letter, from R. H. Haines, has been received by the agricultural editor of THE CONSTITUTION: "Rarely now does a season pass without revealing some new variety that differs widely from any of its predecessors. Sometimes these new comers are sufficiently fine qualities to warrant their general cultivation, while other of them do not prove superior to other varieties already on hand. Those who are not familiar with the habits of the strawberry are sometimes too hasty in forming an opinion of a new strawberry, and think that varieties that prove worthless with them are worthless varieties. If we should make a practice of going upon this theory, then many of the finest standard varieties, such as the "Triumphe de Gand" and "Jucunda" would have many unfavorable things said of them, and those having light sandy soil would make an outcry about the variety not being longer cultivated among the list of strawberries. The proper way to do, if the best success and greatest pleasure is desired from the strawberry, is to try a selection of from six to ten or even twenty varieties, and then afterwards to plant more largely of such varieties as give the best satisfaction upon their soils. This is fairer to the strawberry, and a much better way than to brand as worthless such varieties as do not succeed. to other soils these discarded kinds might prove the largest and most delicious berries, and prove to be among the most profitable. The Gundale—This new variety is attracting considerable attention among fruit growers this summer. Thus far in this vicinity the plants have withstood the hot summer's sun very well, which is a point in their favor. The two chief reasons for the popularity of this variety are its late habits of ripening and the fine shipping qualities of the berries, thus promising to make it quite desirable for market purposes. Berries that stand shipment well are also frequently among the best for home use, as they can be kept fresh longer after being picked, than can berries that are less firm.

Miner's Great Prolific.—This is becoming a greater favorite as it becomes better known. Its largest sized berries, which measure from five to a little over six inches, are of a round or globular shape. Just here I would like to say a word about the form of some of the larger varieties of strawberries. From a letter lately received from one of my correspondents I am led to believe that there is a very general misconception about the measurement and shape of strawberries among those who are not familiar with the habits of the larger varieties. To explain them I will give it as a general opinion, that all berries measuring over eight inches around are flattened or cox-comb shaped, and never round. A nine or twelve inch berry when placed upon edge may look at a distance as large as a good sized apple or orange, as their diameters across would be three and four inches respectively, but very much less from one flattened side to the other. To return to the "Miner's Prolific," it will be noticed that it has been described above as being a "round" berry. The fruit is of rich, red, color, of fine quality, and well adapted to home use or near markets.

Endicott No. 2.—Hervey Davis, Sharpless, Laurel Leaf and Senecca Queen are among some of the more desirable of the sixty or seventy varieties upon my grounds.

The month of September is a favorite one in this latitude for planting out strawberries, as the cooler days and frequent rains enable the plants to make a fine growth and to get well established before winter sets in. Many persons whose land is not ready frequently do their planting in October, and meet with success even up to the first of November. This last time of planting is especially desirable for persons living south of Virginia or Kentucky, as their winters coming on late, their plants have a chance to make a stronger growth. At times I have had plants out even as late as the middle of November, covering them immediately with two inches of soil to protect them from the effects of thawing weather. Nearly all would survive and take an early start in the spring; when pot-grown plants were used even better success was obtained. Though a covering of two or three inches of soil is perhaps the best way to protect newly-set plants, yet for plants that have become well rooted a covering of two inches of straw, pine needles, marsh hay or coarse manure will prove equally effective. To give the best results the ground between the row should also be covered, if possible.

SANGERTIES-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

GRAPE-WINE.

ROSWELL, September 24.—AGRICULTURAL EDITOR CONSTITUTION: My attention has been called by several of my neighbors (subscribers to your paper) to the luxuriant condition of their scuppernong vines. They are desirous of selling their samples. I think something like a hundred and fifty bushels could be gathered from these vines. Is there no one in your city manufacturing grape wine? If so, will you not be kind enough to call their attention through the medium of your paper to this fact and oblige several of your Roswell subscribers.

C. A. DUNNODY.

The grape crop of California, will this year, exceed that of previous years, from the fact that a largely increased area has this season come into bearing, and the increased price paid this year by vintners for grapes will have the effect, with growers, who formerly sold for shipment fresh, or make them into raisins, to sell direct for wine making.

We are gratified at the fact that a move is on foot in this city to inaugurate wine-making, and we hope there will be a demand next season for grapes at fair prices.

GRAPE VINES.

In reply to "Greene county" we will state: One trouble with grape vines is that too many who have them leave them to take care of themselves. For the first two years they should have good stout stakes for support, and the vines should be tied to them. Should other shoots start from the old wood, rub them off, and keep lateral shoots pinched back to one or two leaves. Remove all injurious insects by hand, and dust with flour of sulphur should mildew appear.

THE ROSE.

A lady on Washington street, writes asking some questions about roses.

The best way to guard the rose against insects is to keep the plant healthy and in vigorous growth. One way to do this is to have a rich soil. Let it be composed of old decomposed sods or thoroughly rotted manure. This earth should never be permitted to bake. But should be kept friable by frequent stirring. The green fly first attacks the young tender shoots, feeding upon their juice. A good plan to kill these insects is to place a barrel over the infected plant and burning tobacco in a flower pot or other vessel underneath. The rose slug is a green bodied, jelly-like pest, that feeds upon the surface of the leaves, leaving only the vines and ribs; to destroy them, dust the plant with fine coal ashes. Rose bugs must be picked off and destroyed. Make the ground for roses rich. Iron filings and clippings around the roots of roses deepens the color of the flowers and will otherwise prove beneficial.

BLIGHT IN ORCHARD TREES.

Scarcely a week passes without the reception by THE CONSTITUTION of letters asking for remedies for blight in orchard trees. We regret to say that its cause is not certainly known. In fact, but little is known of the origin of the disease or its development. So, but little has yet been discovered in relation to a cure. To fruit growers we would say, watch your trees for a peculiar discoloration of the bark that is said to precede the disease—exercising the yards and cover with kerosene and lampblack. Upon the first appearance of the disease, remove infected branches and bark spots and paint the wounds with the mixture. Cold, wet seasons alternated with hot sun, is supposed to be one prolific cause of the disease. Thoroughly drain the orchard and give it surface cultivation.

SELL OFF.

It is a good plan just at this season of the year for the farmer to carefully look over the farm animals and decide what to do with them. If there is stock to fatten they should be fed now. In addition to good pasture they should have a few ears of corn each day. Buyers want fat cattle, fat sheep, fat hogs and fat horses and mules. Do not keep old animals; they soon eat themselves up—that is they consume their own value in food. Cows that are getting old should be got rid of. Old sheep should be fattened and sold. Horses that are not needed should be put in shape and sold. Get rid of the poorest animals and feed the remainder what they would have eaten. Keep the best and make them better still.

SOME CONSCIENCE MONEY.

How a $50 Bill Was Returned in Halves to Its Owner.

And here we have the romance of a $50 bill!

Several years ago Mr. Camp died and left a comfortable estate. Dr. E. J. Camp, now of Rome, Georgia, was the executor of the estate. A few weeks ago he noticed an advertisement in the ten cent column of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION asking for the administrator of the Camp estate, signed by no one, but asking that the address be sent to THE CONSTITUTION. Mr. E. J. Camp advertised his address.

In a few days he received a letter signed "Amos" and written in a tremulous hand, enclosing a half of a fifty dollar bill. The bill had been neatly clipped in two, and one half of it was sent. The letter stated that the writer desired to pay $50 to the Camp estate; and that as soon as the receipt of the first half of the bill was acknowledged, he would send the other half. He asked that acknowledgment be made in the ten cent column of THE CONSTITUTION. Mr. Camp advertised as desired, that the piece of the bill had been received, and asked that the other half be forwarded. The advertisement was put at the foot of the column, but in a few days Mr. Camp received another letter in which was written: "I inclose you the other half of the fifty dollar bill." Signed "Amos." Mr. Camp has no clue to the sender of this money, or to the occasion of it. He supposes that it comes from some person who, during the life of Mr. Camp, had defrauded him of this money, and who took this secret method of returning it after years of remorse or penitence.

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THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED SEPT. 23,1879.

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief-Justice, Hons. James Jackson and Logan E. Bleckley, Associate Justices—Reported Expressly for The Constitution by Jackson & Lumpkin.

Jones vs. State. Murder, from Randolph. WARNER C. J.

The defendant was indicted for the crime of murder, and on his trial therefor, was found guilty, and recommended by the jury to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for life. The defendant made a motion for a new trial on the several grounds therein set forth, which was overruled, and the defendant excepted. There are two counts in the indictment, one charging the defendant with unlawfully killing Hamp Jones by strangling with a cord around his neck, and the other charges him with the unlawful killing of the said Hamp Jones by placing him in the fire-place of the dwelling house of defendant and burning him to death. The deceased was a child about six years old and was the son of defendant's wife before he married her. The evidence on the trial was entirely circumstantial. The allegation in the indictment charging the defendant with the unlawful killing of Hamp Jones was sufficient, and the evidence on the part of the state that he was called by the name of Hamp Jones at the time of his death would sustain that allegation in the absence of any conflicting evidence as to that not being his right name. As to the third ground of error alleged, that the court made an additional charge to its written charges, the facts appear to be that the court gave in charge a written request of defendant with an addition thereto, which addition was in writing on the written request and opposite thereto, as it appears in the record. There was no error in overruling this ground of alleged error contained in the motion for a new trial. There was a conflict in the evidence as to what was the real name of the deceased, who the defendant was charged with having killed. It was proved on the part of the state that after the marriage of deceased's mother with defendant he was called Hamp Jones. It was proven on the part of the defendant that the deceased's real name was Hamp Culbreath, and not Hamp Jones. Upon this point in the case the court charged the jury as follows: "I am of the opinion that a child of five or six years of age has not lived to that age that could acquire a name by reputation. If there is any evidence of baptism by any name; if so you can look to it, and all the evidence, and if you are satisfied that the deceased at the time of his death was known and recognized by the name of Hamp Jones, I charge you that you are authorized to find that as his proper name." This charge of the court was error upon two grounds: First, that part of it relating to the baptism of deceased by any name, there being no evidence that the deceased was ever baptized by any name whatever at any time. Second, because the court expressed its opinion upon the evidence as prohibited by the 3248th section of the code, and therefore this court has no discretion, but is compelled to reverse the judgment.

Let the judgment of the court below be reversed.

B. S. & W. C. Worrill, for plaintiff in error.

R. N. Ely, attorney-general; James T. Flewellen, solicitor-general, by A. Hood, jr., for the state.

Manhattan Fire Insurance Co. vs. Tumlin. Motion, from Rahdolph.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a motion to reinstate the plaintiff's case upon the docket of the court, which had been dismissed for want of prosecution, upon the following statement of facts:

Said suit was begun by Jackson & Lumpkin, of Atlanta, Ga., as plaintiff's attorneys. On May 4, 1878, said Jackson & Lumpkin wrote to John T. Clarke, of Cuthbert, Georgia, a letter of said date addressed to "Hon. John T. Clarke, Cuthbert, Ga." which letter was mailed in Atlanta on May 4, 1878, in which were inclosed the notes sued on in the above case, and said Clarke was requested to take charge of the cause in behalf of the plaintiff. Clarke had not before had any connection with the case, but had been attendant upon the court throughout the said May term. He had daily applied at the post-office for his mail matter, and yet did not receive said letter until Tuesday the 14th of May, 1878, when it appeared that the letter had been opened by some one unknown to plaintiff or its attorneys, bearing on the original envelope the post-mark of the Atlanta post-office, dated May 4, and a pencil memorandum thus: "Opened by mistake." Plaintiff represents that had not said letter, without fault of plaintiff or its attorneys, failed to be duly received by Clarke, he would have appeared to prosecute said cause at its regular calling on the docket during that term, but that under the circumstances he did not so appear, and therefore, upon the calling of the same on the 10th day of said month of May, the court dismissed it for want of prosecution.

The defendant in response to the motion simply set up generally that the plaintiff and its attorneys had been guilty of laches.

The court overruled the motion and plaintiff excepted.

It appears that the May term of the court of Randolph county, at which the plaintiff's suit was dismissed, commenced on the 6th day of that month, and that the letter enclosing the notes to Clark at Cuthbert was not mailed at Atlanta until the 4th, only two days before the sitting of the court. As a general rule parties who transmit papers by mail take the risk of the same being received in time. In view of the facts of this case as disclosed in the record, this court will not interfere to control the discretion of the court below in refusing to reinstate the plaintiff's case. Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

John T. Clark & Son; Jackson & Lumpkin, for plaintiff in error.

A. Hood, jr., for defendant.

Rutherford vs. Hines. Ejectment, from Dougherty. (Two Justices.)

BLECKLEY, J.

1. A demise in ejectment which describes the lessor of the nominal plaintiff as a mere individual or as heir at law of a named decedent, may be amended so as to describe him as executor of the same decedent, by virtue of section 3487 of the code. Such amendment will relate back to the introduction of the demise into the suit, and no title by prescription will mature in the opposite party by reason of delay to amend.

2. The possession of land by the holder of a bond for titles, with some of the purchase money unpaid, is permissive, and the same does not become adverse to the maker of the bond though the holder has conveyed the premises by deed to an innocent purchaser from himself, yielded possession to such purchaser, and afterwards resumed and held it under a re-conveyance by deed from his own vendee. A second vendee by deed from the holder of the bond cannot, in a contest with the maker of the bond, tack to his own possession any part of that of the holder of the bond, the same not being adverse: nor can he tack to his own the possession of the first vendee by deed, because the two adverse possessions having been separated by an intervening permissive possession, the continuity of adverse holding was interrupted.

Judgment reversed.

John Rutherford: S. Hall; Strozer & Smith, for plaintiff in error.

D. A. Vason; R. F. Lyon; Warren & Hobbs, for defendant.

Hooks vs. Brady et al. Injunction, from Sumter. (Two Justices.)

JACKSON, J.

If there were equity in the facts set up in the bill, these facts being denied by the answer, and there being affidavits in support of the bill and others of answer, this court in such a case will not control the discretion of the chancellor in denying the injunction, unless clearly abused, and in this case it was not abused.

Judgment affirmed.

Guerry & Son, for plaintiff in error.

J. A. Ansley; J. W. Brady; J. L. Black, for defendants.

Brown et. al. vs. Marshall. Certiorari, from Terrell.

JACKSON, J.

Under the act of 1872, code 737, 738, 739, 740, ordinaries may order the removal of obstructions to private ways, where the applicant has been in constant and uninterrupted use thereof for seven years. In this case the applicant had not enjoyed such use for such a time.

Judgment affirmed.

T. H. Pickett; L. C. Hoyl, for plaintiffs in error.

Guerry & Parks, for defendant.

Levina vs. The state. False imprisonment, from Randolph.

JACKSON J.

1. Though an illegal arrest be made in Stewart county, yet if the person arrested be forcibly taken to Randolph county and there illegally detained, the latter county has jurisdiction to try the offense of false imprisonment, that offense being also complete by the unlawful detention in Randolph county under sections 4364, 4365 of the code.

2. If a person be arrested as a fugitive from justice from another state by a private person without warrant, he must be carried without delay before the most convenient officer qualified to received an affidavit and issue a warrant, and if he be detained beyond a reasonable time without being carried before such officer, the person arresting or detaining him commits the offence of false imprisonment, especially if the person arrested and detained be not the alleged fugitive but an innocent man, and his detension be accompanied with maltreatment such as force and chains.

The verdict is supported by law and evidence.

Judgment affirmed.

H. Fielder, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

James T. Flewellen, solicitor-general, by A. Hood, jr., for the state.

West, administrator, vs. The Bank of Americus. Motion to set aside judgment, from Lee. (Two Justices.)

JACKSON, J.

A verdict doubtful in meaning, in consequence of being written partly in figures and partly in letters, thereby rendering its amount somewhat uncertain, may be explained and read in the light of the pleadings, and the true amount be thus ascertained.

Judgment affirmed.

F. H. West; Allen Fort, for plaintiff in error.

W. A. Hawkins; Guerry & Son, for defendant.

Coker vs. Smith. Petition in equity, from Sumter. (Two Justices.)

JACKSON, J.

Where, after a mortgage upon realty has been forclosed, the mortgagee files a bill in equity to enforce his rights under the judgment of foreclosure, and has a receiver appointed to take charge and possession of the realty, but the receiver fails to reduce all the realty to possession, and the fact that all was not in the possession of the receiver not being brought to the notice of the court, a decree was had in the equity cause and a sale under the decree, the person in adverse possession of that part of the land which the receiver had not reduced to possession not having been made a party to the bill, the court of equity, in confirming the sale, will not upon mere motion or petition order such adverse holder removed, where his possession was acquired before the bill was filed, though it be in proof that he came in possession as a purchaser under the mortgagor and after the judgment of foreclosure at law but prior to the decree under which the sale was had.

Judgment affirmed.

J. C. C. Black; Barnes & Cumming, for plaintiffs in error.

Hinton & Mathews, for defendant.

Roberts et uxor vs. Smith, clerk. Mandamus, from Laurens. (Two Justices.)

JACKSON, J.

This is a mandamus to compel the clerk of the superior court of Laurens county to certify and send up the record of a case pending in that court and brought by bill of exceptions to this court.

Among other things, the clerk for answer to the mandamus nisi shows for cause that the original papers were in the hands of counsel of plaintiffs in error, and therefore, though he called for them, he could not procure them in time to send them up regularly. It further appears that the mandamus was not applied for as soon as it might have been and ought to have been, and that if the case were brought up now the act of 1877 would not relieve the plaintiff in error from any laches of which he may have been guilty, because the record would not reach this court until the cases on the Oconee circuit docket were all disposed of. Before this application was made to make absolute the rule nisi, that docket was entirely disposed of. The law will not do a mere vain thing, which can result in no practical good. Therefore it will not require the record of a case to be sent here when the case could not be heard and the record would be of no service to any party. Act of 1877, p. 75.

Therefore the mandamus absolute is denied, and the rule is discharged.

E. N. Broyles, for plaintiff in error.

Rollin A. Stanley, by Jackson & Lumpkin, for respondent.

Mitchell vs. The State. Bigamy, from Sumter.

JACKSON, J.

It is error to charge the jury that "the defendant must prove" that on the 9th of March, 1866—"on that exact day"—he and the woman he afterwards married, lived together as man and wife—in order to show that his actual marriage with her afterwards was lawful and his prior marriage to another unlawful. It is enough if it appear from any evidence—either that of the state or defendant—that they lived together as man and wife on that day. Crawford vs. The State, 12 Ga.; 142.

Judgment reversed.

Guerry & Son, for plaintiff in error.

C. B. Hudson, solicitor-general, for the state.

Mitchell vs. The State. Forgery, from Lee. (Two Justices.)

BLECKLEY, J.

An order for one dollar, payable to the prisoner, and written in pencil, the amount being expressed in a figure one with two naughts, thus, $1.00, was delivered to him in payment of a debt for that sum, which was all that the drawer owed him. He presented it to the drawee for payment, and it then had a figure eight in place of the figure one, and he received payment accordingly. Held, that with these facts and the order before them, the jury were justified in finding that the one had been altered to an eight, though a witness using a microscope testified that he could discern no trace of any alteration; Held, also, that the jury could infer that the alteration was made by the prisoner, there being evidence that he could write, and no evidence to implicate any other person.

Judgment affirmed.

Simmons & Simmons, for plaintiff in error.

C. B. Hudson, solicitor-general, for the state.

McKinney, administrator, vs. Wells & Avera. The same vs. Avera. Complaint, from Lee. (Two Justices.)

BLECKLEY, J.

The first item of a testator's will was as follows: "I have sold the stock of goods now owned by me to my brother, D. G. Avera, he to pay my executor the cost price of the same, and my brother is to have the use of the store-house as long as he wants it." Subsequent provisions of the will directed that the testator's wife keep his property together and use her discretion in renting it out from year to year, for the benefit of herself and the children, who were to be reared and educated out of the rents and profits, and out of collections on the testator's notes and accounts. The property was to be kept together until the youngest child became of age, and then was to be sold or divided. the wife and each of the children to have an equal share. The wife and the said brother of the testator were appointed executors of the will and guardians of the children, bond and security being dispensed. Held, that the use of the store-house was bequeathed to the brother, and that it was his as matter of right, to occupy during pleasure without paying rent, and that such occupation might be with or without a partner in his business.

Judgment affirmed.

Guerry & Son; James Dodson, for plaintiff in error.

G. W. Warwick, for defendants.

Dugan vs. McGlaun. Motion, from Webster. (Two Justices.)

BLECKLEY, J.

Where the court has passed a final judgment for the distribution of money, and, during the same term of the court, some of the parties to the proceeding petition for a rule nisi requiring the others to show cause why the judgment should not be set aside or rescinded because of a mistake made by counsel in the calculation, and where there is no verification, by affidavit or otherwise, of the facts alleged in the petition, the rule should not be granted, no mistake appearing on the face of the former adjudication.

Judgment affirmed.

D. B. Harrell, for plaintiff in error.

Guerry & Son; Hawkins & Hawkins, for defendant.

City of Americus vs. Alexander. Case, from Dougherty. (Two Justices.)

BLECKLEY, J.

1. Where a contractor who had engaged for a year to work the streets of a city "according to plans, specifications and stipulations of an ordinance of council," was discharged before the year expired, and afterwards brought suit against the city for damages resulting from said discharge, evidence was admissible in his behalf, on the trial of the action, tending to show that he worked the streets in a proper manner.

2. It does not appear that the finding of the jury was contrary to law or evidence, or that the amount of the verdict was excessive, except as to the sum written off in conformity to the ruling of the presiding judge on the motion for a new trial.

Judgment affirmed

N. A. Smith, for plaintiff in error.

Hawkins & Hawkins; Guerry & Son, for defendant.

Crenshaw vs. The State. Simple larceny, from Schley. (Two Justices.)

BLECKLEY, J.

The indictment charged the stealing of "one blue hog, to-wit: a sow weighing about one hundred and forty pounds, and having the marks following, to-wit: a swallow fork in the right ear and a smooth crop in the left ear." The description proved at the trial differed from the foregoing in two respects: first, the sow, though blue, had a narrow white list around her, and, secondly, the left ear bore the swallow fork, and the right the smooth crop. Held that the narrow white list did not conflict with the general description as to color given in the indictment; but that the ear marks proved varied materially from those alleged, and for this reason the prisoner was improperly convicted. Though it was unnecessary to have described the animal by the ear marks, yet the descriptive terms of the indictment having gone to this extent, the burden was assumed of proving the specific marks alleged. Ros. Cr. Ev. 102; 2 Russ. on Crimes, 788; 15 Me. 476.

Judgment reversed.

J. B. Hudson; J. N. Scarborough, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

C. B. Hudson, solicitor-general, for the state.

The Merchants' and Planters' National Bank et al., vs. Trustees of Masonic Hall. Injunction and receiver, from Richmond. (Two Justices.)

JACKSON, J.

1. Where judgment has been rendered in a state court against a national bank, and upon the execution issued thereon a return of nulla bona has been made by the sheriff of the county where the bank is located, and the bank has ceased to discharge its functions as a fiscal agent of the United States, and is disposing of its assets which cannot be reached by levy and sale under the common law execution among its stockholders, thereby endangering the safety of those assets and the judgment debt of the creditor, equity will relieve by the grant of injunction and appointment of a receiver.

2. Until a receiver has been appointed by a federal court wherein the interposition of equity to settle the affairs of a national bank was invoked and to appoint a receiver to take charge of its assets, neither law nor comity requires the state court to suspend its equitable remedy to reach the assets of the bank and enforce its own final process until the federal court shall act; especially where in the federal court the case is made by the stockholders of the bank and the judgment creditor is not made a party thereto.

Judgment affirmed.

J. C. C. Black; Barnes & Cumming, for plaintiffs in error.

J. S. & W. T. Davidson: Hook & Webb; Joseph Ganahl, for defendants.

TUGGLE'S OBSERVATIONS.

Facts and Fancies from the Indian Territory.

EUFAULA, INDIAN TERRITORY, Sept. 17. —EDITORS CONSTITUTION: How would you like a ride 200 miles on the back of a mule? 'Tis a novel change from the railroad. Your Sunday issue of the 14th reached here at 9 a. m. to-day, the 17th, and I devoured largely its contents. Grady's two articles on the early history of Georgia are splendid and ought to be preserved in permanent book form with some of his other sketches which are as readable as Irving or Addison.

WHAT OF THE INDIANS?

During the three weeks spent among them I have been favorably impressed. There are in the United States about 300,000 Indians; 55,000 in the five civilized tribes—the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles; 20,000 more belonging to other tribes in the Indian Territory, and the balance are scattered in the western part of the United States, with a few remaining in New York, North Carolina and other states.

The civilized tribes have forms of government more or less familiar to that of the states. The Cherokees have a constitution and code of laws. The Creeks have a constitution, but their laws are not yet codified, although efforts have been made in this direction and a code prepared. The Creeks have a chief, elected by the people every four years, a house of kings and a house of warriors, district courts and a supreme court.

Judge Warner will smile when he learns that the chief-justice of the Muscogee nation is a Baptist preacher and is now a missionary to the wild tribes 250 miles west of his home. I met him the other day at the Muscogee Baptist association on his way from his missionary labors. He came back to preside over the supreme court at its next session in about two weeks. Rev. John McIntosh is his name—grandson of General William McIntosh whom the Creeks killed in 1825 on account of the treaty at Indian springs.

The present chief is Ward Coochman born in Alabama and remained there till about 1848. He was a delegate to the Baptist association at Newoka. He is a stout built man, of about fifty-five years old, black hair, black eyes, thin whiskers, will weigh over two hundred pounds, and was dressed in a dark gray citizen's suit. He is a man of ability and has an affable address. I took tea with him—coffee rather.

The Presbyterians and Methodists have each a mission school on the manual labor system and the Creek nation pays the board and tuition of a certain number of scholars. The Baptists are contemplating the establishment of a mission school this fall.

There are twenty-eight public schools kept open ten months in the year, and under the supervision of a superintendent of public instruction, and he is also the superintendent of public blacksmith-shops! The nation pays for sharpening both mental and agricultural tools. They pay forty dollars per month to teachers and pay for school books.

The Indians enjoy religion. I attended an all-night prayer-meeting last Sunday night. They say they used to worship the devil all night, and think they ought to worship God all night too. The meeting began at dark and ended about sun up or a little later. Imagine a savage crowd of Indians singing in Creek at the top of their voices just before daylight, and suddenly a bugle blast sounds on the air—wouldn't you think of Gabriel?

The Creeks have no marriage laws, but the Baptist association adopted a memorial on the subject, urging the next council to pass a proper marriage law. Your correspondent had the honor of drafting the memorial. Their custom allowed several wives, but the churches have so altered public opinion that it is rare to find a man with two wives.

"How did you punish a violation of marriage vows?" I asked an Indian lawyer.

"You see that man there?"

"Yes."

"Well, his wife was taken by another man, and one night he went with some other men, arrested the betrayer, beat him senseless, and then cut his ears off with a dull knife."

"How did they treat the woman?"

"The same way. Sometimes they let her off easier than the man."

"What became of the man and woman?"

"They are living together as man and wife, and the injured husband got him another wife."

"Was that your custom?"

"Yes; the chief made that law, and everybody followed it."

Sometimes they cut the woman's nose off by way of variety.

If the criminal could hide out till after "Busk," the annual festival, he went free. Some of the tribes had cities of refuge like the Israelites.

Mine host was a Uchee Indian, and said at breakfast: "A witch was in the kitchen last night."

"Do you believe in ghosts?"

"O, yes."

"Ever see one?"

"Yes."

"When and where?"

"My wife's uncle was buried and she wanted to have him buried nearer, and I brought his body here, and while the coffin was lying by the new grave, I saw him walking around my fence there, and he had on the same old hat and coat he used to wear. Brown was with me but he couldn't see it."

His ten-year-old son told me confidentially that it was his grandfather's ghost that was in the kitchen, and that he came there frequently. Some people in Georgia believe about the same thing. Reader, do you like to stay in a graveyard after midnight?

I heard of some old copper plates, and I tried to get a look at them, supposing from descriptions in Pickett's history of Alabama, and otherwise, that they were old Spanish shields and pieces of armor left by De Soto, in Georgia. I tried in vain; neither love nor money could persuade the town chief to permit unholy hands to touch the sacred vessels, which are kept buried, and only taken up by medicine men at the yearly festivals, or busks.

"Why not?" I asked Harjo, the town chief.

"Only medicine man can dig them up. He died, and no other medicine man has been selected, and we had no busk this year. If any other man should see them he would die before he reached his home."

"I'll risk that."

"Must be medicine man."

"Then elect me medicine man."

He laughed, and the interpreter told me it was useless.

"Do these civilized Indians believe such things and call these medicine men to see them when sick?" I asked an intelligent white doctor one day.

"Yes. I was sent for, and found a medicine man blowing with a long cane in a vessel of water, with poison-oak leaves, some sumac leaves and some grass in the water. The child had the intermittent fever, and he told the mother to sprinkle it with this water. He also told her the child had hog-sickness, and he took a piece of hog meat, put it on a sharp stick, mumbled over it, pushed it off, and then, taking it up, he walked backwards and threw the meat over his shoulder, and told the mother the child would get well."

"I knew another case this summer where three children died under similar treatment."

Of course these barbarous customs prevail only among the most ignorant classes. The church people are generally the most intelligent and free from all such ideas.

It is not uncommon to see mowing machines cutting grass on the prairies and improved plows in the fields. A few Berkshire hogs and Durham cattle abound. Most of the farms are small, and only corn is usually cultivated, but occasionally a cotton patch is seen and wheat is raised to some extent. "Sofkey" and "abuskey" are generally found at the Indian houses. "Sofkey" is made by adding water to weak lie hominy and letting it stand a few days, and "abuskey" is Jeff Davis corn meal coffee.

I stopped at a house yesterday. We were thirsty. "Sofkey?" we asked. The woman smiled, and soon brought out a big bowl filled with sofkey, and one big wooden spoon about the size of a man's hand, and it would hold a pint. Etiquette demanded that the whole party use this spoon, and our crowd was composed of the descendants of Shem, Ham and Japhet.

The Indian territory is a hadpot of nations in more senses than one. Herbert Spencer would enjoy theorizing here.

Water in winter, and no water in summer. Drouth is the curse of the western country. Texas, the Indian Territory and Kansas, have suffered fearfully. I have met crowds returning from Texas. I rode from north the Arkansas river to near the Choctaw line, and crossed only three running streams. All the creeks are dry except stagnant pools, and from these man and beast must drink or perish. They push the thick scum aside and dip the water from beneath. Does not the memory of Georgia springs and wells seem like an oasis in Sahara amid such scenes? Georgia forever, say I. With all the disadvantages attending Georgia farming, I have yet to find a farmer in the west who makes more money to the acre than our best Georgia farmers, and when locusts and grasshoppers and drouth are considered Georgia is ahead on the home stretch. Doctors' bills are long and heavy out in the west.

Georgia newspapers seem dearer than ever. The Reporter, THE CONSTITUTION, the Index, the Advocate—how 1,000 miles improves them! Such men as Drs. Tucker and Haygood enrich any state, and our Baptist and Methodist hosts are safe under such leaders.

EMIGRATION.

As I saw the stream rolling west and northwest via Kansas City, I sighed, "Oh, that Georgia could secure some of these emigrants." The continued distress in England, the poor crops, the difficulties just ahead of European nations will cause the little classes of farmers and mechanics to emigrate. Surely something can be done to let them know the advantages of Georgia. Your Sunday's article was on the right line, and you should agitate the subject until proper action is had.

PERSONAL.

I met the famous Jim McHenry, who was prominent in the war of 1836, and was in Columbus jail a while. He is a fine looking old man, white beard, black-eyes and rather slender. He is a Methodist preacher, and also president of the house of kings. Was introduced to Osceola's half-sister, Hepsy Powell. She is tall, nearly 6 feet, stoutly built, black hair mingled with gray, dark hazel eyes and resembles Osceola's pictures. Osceola has a half-brother living near Oemulgee.

Met the candidates for chief. Election was on 1st September and 'tis not yet known who is elected. Coochman, I mentioned before, Sam Checote, is the other candidate. He is a large, powerful man, black eyes, hair and thin beard running gray. He is a presiding elder of the Methodist church and spoken of as a very good man.

The election for chief is close and some tr

CONWAY'S PLANS.

The New Exodus Now Under Way.

Kansas City Journal, rep.

General Thomas Conway and Jas. Sawyer, of New Jersey, were in the city yesterday. General Conway is the leader of the colored exodus movement, and it was he who originated the plan for sending a boat down from St. Louis last summer to bring up the colored people who were denied transportation from the south by the regular steamboats. A Journal reporter had an interview with him which brought out many new and interesting facts concerning this matter of negro emigration from the south.

"What is your opinion, general, about the exodus? Has it stopped?"

"No, sir; not by any means. It has only begun."

"You expect the colored emigration from the south to be greater then this fall than it was during the summer?"

"From all reliable sources of information respecting the situation in the south, such as public officials, from visitors from the north and from the colored people of the south themselves, I think I am justified in the belief that 100,000, if not more, will come north during the next year, beginning this fall after the crops are harvested. I believe that if they cannot come by the ordinary conveyance they are determined to follow the example of the Israelites and come 'out of the house of bondage' on foot."

"What is to be done with them?"

"That's the question. As the representative of the organized aid for the southern refugees, I am now traveling through the north and west, establishing agencies through which the colored people may be directed where to find employment and where to find good, cheap lands. In company with other gentlemen I am making extensive tours through the west and north with this end in view."

"Do you find any demand for this colored labor in the north?"

"I have applications for, I suppose, 20,000 altogether, from points in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, western Pennsylvania and western New York. They want them as farm hands."

"How do you account for this demand—what created it?"

"Well, large numbers of the farm hands have gone to the mining regions, and besides, the colored labor is cheaper. But all those who have money are determined to look out suitable places for settlement in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska—wherever they can get good lands cheap. Our plan is to assist those who want employment by furnishing transportation and temporary aid and work to do, and those who have money by encouraging them to become landed proprietors. It is not the intention to mass them in Kansas or encourage emigration, as has been done heretofore."

"Speaking of transportation, general, what are we to understand about this boat project of yours; not the one which went down the river last summer, but it is reported will be employed this fall in bringing up the colored people from the south?"

"We have succeeded in securing subscriptions of money sufficient to send a boat south to bring up those who claim the right of emigration but cannot get transportation on the regular public conveyances. As soon as the yellow fever quarantine is raised this boat will go down, if it should be found necessary to furnish the colored people transportation. The boat will start from Cincinnati, and land them wherever they may desire."

"What is the object of the proposed Philadelphia conference?"

"The national importance of this exodus question has led to the calling of a convention at Philadelphia, October 15, to consider it in its various aspects. Gentlemen from twenty-five different states have joined the call. I can give you a list of some of the topics to be discussed if you wish."

The reporter "wished" and the general drew a bundle of papers from his pocket from which he read the following:

1. Present condition of the south, especially of the colored people.
2. The causes which have produced that condition.
3. The remedy for the existing evils.
4. The duty of the government with regard to the matter.
5. The moral aspects of the exodus problem.
6. Religious interests of the freedmen as affected by the exodus.
7. Education of the freedmen.
8. What the west offers to them.
9. The exodus—its material consequences to the south.
10. Emancipation an unfinished work.

Returning the card to his pocket he continued: "Each topic has been assigned to some one who is expected to be prepared to address the convention. Among those expected to speak are John W. Forney, of Philadelphia; John A. Bryant, of Georgia; Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Atlanta; Rev. Dr. Fowler, of New York; Governor St. John, of Kansas; Rev. Dr. Fulton, of Brooklyn; Wendell Phillips, of Boston; Rev. Dr. Newman, of New York; Professor Greener, of Washington, D. C.; Rev. Mr. Monjean, of Kansas, Senator Windom, George T. Downing, of Rhode Island, ex-Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana. The exodus question is one which has assumed national importance, and in the deliberations of this convention will be so regarded. We are determined to stand by the colored people. As long as the south sees fit not to accord to them the rights of labor, of education and of the elective franchise, we shall not be indifferent to the claims of the colored people, but shall do our utmost to arouse the conscience of the nation to the rights of an oppressed people, and will not rest till all that was intended for them by national legislation and the results of the war are accorded to them and enjoyed by them. I say we are determined to do this."

"General Conway, what has been the effect of the exodus in the south, so far as you have observed? Has it tended to an amelioration of the black man's condition?"

"In general the effect has been good. The planter is a business man, and he realizes that the withdrawal of his labor will ruin him, and he is not only inclined to be fairer in his dealings with the colored people, but will take some pains to see that the black man is not subject to outrages by others. Of course, where the colored man is granted his rights, we will encourage him to remain in the south. But I have information of a new plan by which the planters and storekeepers hope to embarrass the colored people so that they will not be able to get away. There is a general understanding that they will not buy anything from the colored people; that they will not buy their mules or any of their chattels."

"Will not this large immigration of poor blacks be a great burden upon the people of the north?"

"I think not. In the first place, I think the pauper element will not appear so prominently as heretofore, but that the emigrants will be of a better class. They are organizing colonies, mutual benefit associations, and will be better prepared to help themselves. I know of eight colonies or societies in four southern states."

"What states?"

"Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. There is one in Louisiana which has $1000 in its treasury, laid up against just such an emergency as this. They have been years in accumulating this amount, which fact dissipates this scandal about the exodus being the result of a sudden freak excited by railroad agents and politicians. It is no new idea with them. Another reason why I think this influx of colored people into the west and north will not be burdensome is found in a fact which I discovered in Kansas the other day; that is, that of the thousands who have come into Kansas during the summer there are not a score now who are dependent upon public charity. No class of emigraats can make a better showing, not even the Germans. This is due to two causes: first, the ready sympathy of the people of Kansas with these unfortunate refugees, and the active, intelligent interest taken in them by Governor St. John, and, second, the readiness of the colored people to subuit to the plans of their white friends."

"Have you any knowledge of the feelings of the people of Kansas on the subject?"

"I have. I have just returned from the old settlers' meeting at Lawrence, where I availed myself of the opportunity to learn the sentiment of the people of Kansas on this very matter; and I am glad to say that I find no prejudice to amount to anything against further colored immigration, especially if the colored emigrants to come have the means with which to make a start. All who come with a little money and plenty of industry will find an asylum in Kansas."

"Which way do you go from here?"

"I leave to-night on the Kansas Pacific to look over the ground so that I may be able to advise the colored people who wish to go to Kansas where to find good lands or employment."

How Kelly Came to Bolt Robinson.

Springfield Republican, ind. rep.

The contest in Ohio is substantially decided. Maine and California can in all probability be trusted to vote the republican ticket in 1880. New York remains a doubly doubtful state. Without serious encouragement through the state Kelly's bolt a week after the convention is still a definite coherent attempt to use the men pecuniarily interested in the supremacy of Tammany hall, and they constitute a singularly well organized machine, to detach voters from the democratic candidate for governor. A bolt by the "regular" organization in New York city against the "regular" ticket is an unheard-of thing. It comes this year because, as far as Tammany hall is concerned, Governor Robinson has upturned the foundations of political order. In New York state the democratic party is not as far along as the republican in its evolution as a political organism. The republican party has apparently reached a stage where a dictator controls, the democrats are still in the feudal stage. It is the first article in the creed of a practical democratic politician that each local organization shall be left to manage its own affairs, getting support and giving support to the political head of the party in the state. If the offices are to be safely and profitably divided among the workers, no other rule can be followed; and the strongest appeal which a cultivated man like Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer could find to address to the "McLaughlin men" from Brooklyn was asking them how they would like it if their county clerk was turned out and a "Flaherty man" put in.

As baron of Manhattan, John Kelly went to the democratic convention in 1876 with the vote of New York city in his pocket. He fought Robinson's nomination, but when Robinson was once selected, Kelly came back to New York city, and "cheerfully" helped elect Robinson. He expected support, and the next winter he got it. The next summer, 1877, Robinson received an "ovation" from Tammany hall in New York, a torch-light procession, was publicly addressed as an "incorruptible Roman," whatever that may mean, and went back to Albany then undisputed titular head of the party; and Kelly had his own blithe way in New York. The usual row in the New York democratic convention that fall ended in a ticket, part Tilden, part anti-Tilden. The expectation was that the Tilden men would turn in "cheerfully" this time. They did not. When the returns came, the anti-Tilden men had run so far behind that their majorities were built up big as the majorities of the Tilden men. Meanwhile, a crushing local defeat in New York city had shaken Kelly's power to the base. Morrissey was looming up as a new "boss." To support his power Kelly needed legislation and executive support at Albany, and he wanted both, as a sinking man is apt to, for bad measures. Robinson refused to aid Kelly in any way. In February, 1878, Robinson attempted to remove Smythe, insurance superintendent, a republican of doubtful fitness, Kelly's men in the senate united with the republicans and kept Smythe in. Next, the republicans, who controlled the legislature, passed Kelly's bills and Robinson in turn vetoed them, as they deserved to be. The quarrel ran on through 1878, Kelly, in his anxiety to keep his power, pressing for aid in doubtful enterprises, and Robinson, backed by the Tilden men, steadily thwarting them. Robinson was now denounced as "false to every principle of democratic liberty."

In 1878 the state ticket, the contest over which ended in a draw, had only one candidate on it of no importance, and all the politicians in New York turned around to watch the fight on Manhattan island. The naked issue was whether Tammany could govern New York city. Now, by every rule of the political game as understood by Kelly, it was Robinson's business to back the "regular" organization, else wherefore should men live and labor under free institutions?

Robinson and the Tilden men did nothing of the sort. Under the immediate guidance of Tilden and backed heavily by him in every way, an anti-Tammany coalition was successfully formed with the republicans "in the interests of good government." Both the democratic factions gave away everything else, congressmen and members of the state legislature, to carry the city. Kelly was beaten by 19,000 votes, running nearly as many votes short of the poll for the democratic state ticket. Kelly still represented an overwhelming majority of the democratic voters, and under the settled rules of the game which politicians play for the offices in New York state he ought to have been listened to at Albany. Robinson refused to have anything to do with him and Tammany hall was shocked to its democratic core at a democratic governor whose hands lay as heavily on democratic misgovernment in New York city as in any republican county in the state. During the current year Tilden's friends have been routing out one corrupt Tammany office-holder after another. Such political "dictation" is unquestionably out of place in a party organized under the feudal system. Kelly, accordingly, bolts.

Through all the contest it has been Governor Robinson's great good fortune to be substantially in the right, although every act can be laid to a political motive and his methods are often indefensible. He has represented economy, reduced taxes, good government in the face of an oligarchy of office-holders who represent the opposite. He ought to succeed. The chances are today against him, but his backer, Tilden, may yet be able to exert on the rank and file of Tammany hall the potent influence of the national organization and so working, sap Kelly's power.

Cotton Mills at the South.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The cotton manufacturing industry in the south is making more rapid progress just now than ever before. According to the figures of the National cotton exchange, the consumption by southern mills during the season just closed, exclusive of Maryland and inclusive of Missouri, was 1858 bales, against 147,747 bales during the season of 1877-8, showing an increase of 26 per cent. Both these amounts include the cotton taken from "delivery ports," so-called. The consumption by northern mills was 1,375,384 bales last year, against 1,344,633 bales the previous year, showing an increase of about 2 per cent. The consumption, both in the north and in the south, was the largest ever known. We may say, in passing, that, while the consumption in Great Britain was smaller during the past year than in any previous year since 1869-70, the consumption in the United States last year was 74 per cent greater than in 1869-70, and the consumption of the continent of Europe 58 per cent greater.

The heavy increase in the southern consumption last year over the previous year is confined to the mills of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. North Carolina increased from 21,840 bales to 38,482 bales. South Carolina from 27,918 bales to 34,628 bales. Georgia from 42,566 bales to 52,828 bales, and Alabama from 6,091 bales to 12,083 bales. In the state of Georgia, out of a total of 169,000 spindles, 10,000 of which were added during the past year, only 17,300 were idle. The new mill at Columbus and the large steam mill at Atlanta have only recently got under way, and will largely swell Georgia's consumption during the current year. The excess in Alabama last year is due to the increased number of mills in operation—one establishment, consuming over 5,000 bales per annum, which closed during 1877-78, having resumed work the past year.

Great as has been the increase during the past year in the consumption of cotton by southern mills, there is reason to believe that there will be a still heavier increase during the next two years. Readers of our manufacturing columns must have noticed the numerous new projects for the establishment of cotton mills that are receiving discussion in all parts of the south. The unparalleled advantages for this industry offered by the south have only just begun to be appreciated by capitalists. An interesting feature of these new mill projects is that many of them look to the production of a finer class of goods than have been hitherto manufactured by southern cotton mills.

An important influence is destined to be exerted by the general introduction of the coal of northern Alabama. This is a capital steam coal, and is very cheap. It is estimated that the production the present year will be double that of last year. This coal is already rapidly driving out the Pittsburg coal from the markets of the lower Mississippi. If we are not mistaken, it will be seen in a few years that steam cotton mills of the largest capacity can be more economically managed when located in central and northern central Alabama, and consuming Alabama coal, than mills in any other section of the country.

Fall Term, 1879.

Fulton Superior Court meets Monday next, September 29th, 1879, at 8½ o'clock a. m., when the following cases will be in order for trial:

CALENDAR FOR MONDAY.

Water-works cases.

No. 3022—American Life Insurance Co. vs. Arnold.

No. 2955—Guilford, Wood & Co. vs. McKinley.

No. 3458—Continental National Bank vs. Hape-Folsom.

No. ——Kries vs. Gaskill.

No. 2882—Jones & Beattie vs. Caldwell.

No. 3387—Barnard vs. Morris.

CALENDAR FOR TUESDAY.

No. 3456—Murphy vs. Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.

No. 3453—Ryley vs. Freeman.

No. ——Ware et al vs. Rutland.

No. 2299—Caldwell vs. Wilson.

After which the call of all the dockets, calendars and motions will be resumed where left off at close of the last (Spring) Term of the Court.

By order of the presiding Judge.

J. S. HOLLIDAY, C. S. C.

432 sept26—d3t

Subduing and Avoiding Fever and Ague.

Of all chronic diseases, fever and ague is perhaps the least conquerable by the ordinary resources of medicine. There is, however, a remedy which completely roots it out of the system in any and all of its various phases. This celebrated anti-periodic is vegetable in composition, and is not only efficacious, but perfectly safe, a thing that cannot be predicated with truth of quinine. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is, besides, a most efficient means of defense against malaria, as it endows the physique with an amount of stamina which enables it to encounter miasmatic influences without prejudice to health. Persons about to visit, or living in, foreign countries, or portions of our own where intermittent or remittent fevers prevail, should not omit to lay in a sufficient supply of the great Preventive, both to avert such diseases and disorders of the stomach, bowels and liver common to such localities.

sep24 d3t wed fri sun &wkysep30

PHYSICIANS.

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PROCLAMATION

BY

The King of the Carnival.

Edict XXXVC.

To all to Whom these Presents shall Come Greeting:

OUR LOVING AND OBEDIENT SUBJECTS, the Gate City of the South, are assured that with the deepest anxiety we have watched the increased and rapid strides of prosperity that has followed her much-famed city, and our truest and best wishes were with them.

Believing that our presence will tend to attract thousands of our Rural Cousins, and to increase the motion of the wheels of trade thus bringing to them prosperity and happiness, we do ordain that

FRIDAY, the 24th day of October, 1879, which is the fourth day of the Great North Georgia Fair and Races, shall be observed in such state and pomp as shall make it a season of joy to our loving subjects and all who shall visit our Royal Capital at that time, and to that end we do order and decree:

I. That all lines of transportation extending throughout our Royal Domain immediately cause to be promulgated a reduced tariff of fares, for the benefit of loyal subjects who may desire to visit the Royal Capital on that day.

II. That in order to testify their loyalty, and to properly honor Our Most August Person, on the occasion of our triumphal entry into the Capital, all loyal subjects residents therein, are hereby commanded to forthwith form themselves into organized bodies, reporting promptly to the DEPARTMENT OF WAR, for assignment to station and service.

III. That in consideration of ready and implicit obedience to this, our Royal Mandate, each and every loyal subject is hereby absolved from all service or allegiance to any other power than that of ourselves, and all public buildings and places of business in the Royal Capital are here by ordered to be closed.

IV. We congratulate our loyal subjects throughout the State upon the abundant crops which have rewarded the labors of the husbandman, and the many signs of returning good fortune which brighten the horizon of their future, and trust that these evidences of better days, now so happily existing, may continue and grow stronger with years, increasing the ability, wealth and power of those whom we love so well, enabling them to celebrate with more eclat, and more heartily enjoy, our annual visit to their beautiful city.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Given under our hand and seal, at BERENGARIA PALACE, in our CITY ECLIPSE BONOFOCO, this the 25th August, 1879, and One Thousand and Seventy-Seventh of our Reign.

BY THE KING HIMSELF.

REX.

ATTEST:

WARWICK, Lord High Chamberlain,
Carnival Palace, Atlanta, August 20, 1879.
Address all official communications to "Warwick," Post-Office Drawer 1095, Atlanta, Ga.
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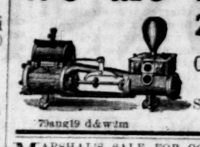

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MARSHAL'S SALE FOR OCTOBER, 1879.

Will be sold before the city hall door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in October, 1879, between the legal hours of sale, the following property, levied on by the city marshal to satisfy tax fi. fas. issued by order of the mayor and council of the city of Atlanta, Ga., for city taxes due for the year 1873:

Levied this fi. fa. on city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, containing three acres, more or less, on an alley adjoining McAfee and Shipp, being in the county of Fulton, state of Georgia, levied on as the property of E. Logan, for city tax for the year 1873, and sold for the benefit of Lawson Black, transferree. Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less, on Houston street, adjoining Daniel and Williams, being in the county of Fulton, state of Georgia, levied on as the property of J. L. Logan, for city tax for the year 1873, and sold for the benefit of Lawson Black, transferre.

W. H. HOLCOMBE,
46 sep7d1aw4w City Marshal.

G. W. ADAIR
Has for Sale

68 ACRES OF LAND, NEAR PONCE DE Leon Spring. Nice 2 room house, 12 acres enclosed with running plank fence, 12 acres in bearing Vineyard, 2 acres in Orchard balance in wood-land. Price, $1,000; one-fourth Cash; balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with 7 per cent interest.

—ALSO—

30 ACRES OF WOOD-LAND, EAST OF the city and south of Georgia Railroad, on the Flat Shoal Road, $50 per acre, cash.

G. W. ADAIR.
224 sep12 d3t sep12 21 28

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following cases, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES VS. ROE A. HARRISON, ASA R. HARRISON, JOHN A. MANN, WILLIAM C. WALKER and JILES R. CHAPMAN.

I have levied upon, as the property of Wm. C. Walker, one of the above named defendants, 50 acres of land, more or less, being part of lot of land No. 157, in the 3d district of Clayton county, Georgia, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction at the court-house, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN OCTOBER NEXT, between the lawful hours of sale,

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., September 3, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
148 sep9 d1aw5w tues U. S. Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES VS. LYMAN H. BLALOCK, JOHN S. BLALOCK and JOHN E. SHUTTLES.

I have levied upon as the property of John S. Blalock, one of the above named defendants, 202 acres of land, more or less, being part of land lot No. 163, in the 8th district of Meriwether county, Georgia, together with all the improvements thereon; and will sell the same at public auction, at the court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and state of Georgia, on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN OCTOBER NEXT, between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., September 8th, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
147 sep9 d1aw5w tues U. S. Marshal.

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—BY VIRtue of an order passed by the Ordinary of said county, on the first day of July, 1878, at the regular July term, 1878, of the Court of Ordinary, I will sell at the Court-house door, in said county, on the first Tuesday in October, 1879, between the legal hours of sale, at public auction, the following property, as per sub-division and plat exhibited on day of sale, to-wit:

That certain lot of land lying in the city of Atlanta, State and county aforesaid, known in the plan of said city, as lot one hundred and forty-seven, and bounded north by Calhoun street two hundred feet, southwest by Gilmer street, continuation of Taylor street, one hundred feet; south by city lot one hundred and forty-eight, two hundred feet, and northeast by city lot one hundred and sixty-six, the same being a portion of land lot fifty-two, in the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, and containing one-half acre, more or less.

Sold as the property of Joseph Mareschal, late of said county, deceased, for the purpose of distribution.

TERMS CASH. G. W. ADAIR,
Administrator.

Estate Joseph Mareschal, deceased.
9 sep2d1aw5w tues

GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE
VIA
Western and Atlantic Railroad.

On and after SUNDAY, May 25th, 1879, Triple Daily Passenger trains will be run by the Old Reliable Kennesaw Route.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta at.....3:00 p m
Arrives Knoxville at.....10:30 p m
Arrives Bristol at.....3:45 a m
Arrives Lynchburg at.....1:55 p m
Arrives Washington at.....9:40 p m
Arrives Baltimore at.....11:20 p m
Arrives Philadelphia at.....3:40 a m
Arrives New York at.....6:45 a m

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN SOUTH.

Leaves New York at.....10:00 p m
Leaves Washington at.....7:00 a m
Arrives Atlanta at.....12:05 noon

Pullman Cars run daily between New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, via Atlanta to Washington, without change, connecting closely at Washington with Pullman Cars and Coaches for New York without change.

Pullman Palace Cars leave New York Daily, making close connection at Washington at with Pullman Cars for Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, and New Orleans.

The Kennesaw Route is the only line offering such through car arrangements.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN

also makes close connection at Chattanooga from and to all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN NORTH

Leaves Atlanta at.....5:30 a m
which makes close connection for Rome and all to the Virginia and Tennessee points, also at Chattanooga for all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN SOUTH

Arrives at Atlanta.....11:00 p m
making connection from all points West. Also from Virginia and Tennessee points.

THE CARTERSVILLE ACCOMMODATION NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta daily (except Sunday)..5:10 p. m.
Arriving at Cartersville at.....7:23 p. m.
Stopping at all Stations.

THE KINGSTON ACCOMMODATION SOUTH.

Leaves Kingston daily (ex'pt Sunday) at 5:30 a. m
Arriving at Atlanta at.....8:45 a. m.
Stopping at all Stations.

Information as to rates, etc., furnished upon application.

B. W. WRENN,
may25 dtf General Passenger Agent.

ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
SAVANNAH, May 17, 1879.

On and after SUNDAY, May 18th, Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leaves Savannah daily at.....4:10 p m
Arrive at Screven daily at.....6:33 p m
Arrive at Thomasville daily at.....6:25 a m
Arrive at Bainbridge daily at.....9:40 a m
Arrive at Albany daily at.....11:00 a m
Arrive at Live Oak daily at.....1:35 a m.
Arrive at Tallahassee daily at.....7:30 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville daily at.....7:25 a m
Leave Tallahassee daily at.....5:00 p m
Leave Jacksonville daily at.....5:00 p m
Leave Live Oak daily at.....10:50 p m
Leave Albany daily at.....4:25 p m
Leave Bainbridge daily at.....3:45 p m
Leave Thomasville daily at.....7:35 p m
Leave Jesup daily at.....5:45 a m
Arrive at Savannah daily at.....8:20 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Jacksonville and Savannah and Albany.

Sleeping cars run through to and from Savannah and Albany.

Passengers from Savannah for Fernandina, Gainesville and Cedar Keys, take this train.

Passengers for Darien take this train.

Passengers from Savannah for Brunswick take this train, arriving at Brunswick 6:00 a. m.

Passengers leave Brunswick at 8:00 p. m. arrive at Savannah 8:30 p. m.

Passengers leaving Macon at 7:15 a. m., daily (except Sunday) connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.

Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 6:25 p. m. (daily except Sunday).

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Jacksonville.

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains both ways on Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, etc.

Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every Sunday and Thursday, for Columbus every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon.

Connect at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for Green Cove Springs, St. Augustine, Palatka, Enterprise, and all landings on St. John's River.

Trains on A. and A. Railroad leave junction, going west, at 11:37 a. m., and for Brunswick at 4:40 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

Through Tickets sold and Sleeping Car Berths secured at Brown's Ticket Office, No. 22 Bull street, and at Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Passenger Depot.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN DIVISION.

Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted, at.....7:00 a m
Arrive at McIntosh " " " .....9:50 a m
Arrive at Jesup " " " .....11:50 a m
Arrive Dupont " " " .....2:20 p m
Leave Dupont " " " .....6:45 p m
Leave Blackshear " " " .....5:00 a m
Arrive at Blackshear " " " .....9:10 a m
Leave Jesup " " " .....12:20 p m
Leave McIntosh " " " .....2:03 p m
Arrive at Savannah " " " .....5:15 p m

WESTERN DIVISION.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Leave Dupont at.....5:40 a m
Leave Valdesta at.....8:15 a m
Leave Quitman at.....9:37 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at.....11:45 a m
Leave Thomasville at.....1:40 p m
Leave Camilla at.....4:16 p m
Arrive at Albany.....6:20 p m
Leave Albany at.....5:20 a m
Leave Camilla at.....7:35 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at.....10:50 a m
Leave Thomasville at.....1:00 p m
Leave Quitman at.....3:15 p m
Leave Valdosta at.....4:40 p m
Arrive at Dupont at.....6:50 p m

J. S. TYSON, Master of Transportation.
H. S. HAINES,
july82 dtf General Superintendent

ENGINES, MILLS, COTTON GINS, ETC.

FOUND!

DYKEMAN,
Merchant Tailor
CAN BE FOUND AT
No. 58 Peachtree and
41 Broad Streets.
429 sep25 d4t

THE BOYLE
Ice Machine Co.
—OF—
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
Manufacture Ice Machines

FOR CITIES AND TOWNS, MAKING Blocks of Ice of any size and thickness. Also

REFRIGERATING MACHINES

for Breweries and Distilleries. Contracts made with the fullest guarantee. No payments required until Machine has been fully tested.

For particulars as to details, apply to or address
WM. C. COOKE,
Southern Agent,
28 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., July 9, 1879.

The Boyle Ice Machine Company of Chicago, Illinois, have lately built for me a Machine under their patents, capacity of ten tons of ice daily. The Machine has now been in operation, at my factory near Atlanta, over a month, and I state with pleasure that it turns out its full quantity of ice daily. The Machine I have tested it, is of the most perfect and substantial character Having owned an ice factory for several years, I feel competent to say that I consider the Boyle Ice Machine superior to any Ice Machine of which I have any knowledge. ALBERT HOWELL.
july12 dtf

Established 1810.

N. & G. TAYLOR CO.
PHILADELPHIA,
Manufacturers, Importers, and Dealers in Odd Sizes and Regular Sizes

TIN AND ROOFING PLATES
BLACK AND GALVANIZED
SHEET IRON

Copper, Zinc, Metals, Rivets, Wire, Stamped Ware, Registers, Mica, Coal Hods, Fokers and Shovels, Elbows, Dampers, Stove Boards, etc., etc., and

GENERAL TRADE SUPPLIES.

Send for prices and Catalogues.
Branch Store, Philadelphia.
398 sep23 d6t

PEPTONE!

THE DYSPEPTIC'S BLESSING.

A CAREFULLY CONDUCTED SYSTEM OF scientific experiments with remedies long in use by the most eminent medical men has resulted in the selection of such of them in such proportions and method of combining as seemed best adapted to permanently cure this dreadful disease, and our efforts have culminated in this preparation, and we believe that it will cure more cases than any remedy now in use. HUTCHISON & BRO., 14 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.
421 june26 d6m

BALTIMORE, MD.,
No. 59 Franklin Street.
Edgeworth Boarding & Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE.....Principal.

WILL REOPEN ON SEPT. 18th. THOROUGH training in the English Departments and the French and German languages practically taught.
591 aug1 d2m

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., July, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, July 13th, 5:00 p m., the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.
Lv'e Atlanta... 7 45 a m
Ar. Athens... 3 15 p m
" Washig'n 2 00 p m
" Camak... 1 13 p m
" Milled've 3 35 p m
Ar. Macon... 5 25 p m
" Augusta.. 3 28 p m

NO. 1 WEST DAILY.
Lv'e Augusta... 9 35 a m
" Macon..... 7 00 a m
" Milled've 8 58 a m
" Camak....11 51 a m
" Washig'n..10 45 a m
" Athens..... 9 15 a m
Ar. Atlanta... 5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

[Daily—Except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta...5 30 p m | Lv'e Covington. 5 25 a m
Ar. Covington..8 00 p m | Ar. Atlanta... 7 40 a m

NO. 4 EAST DAILY.
Lv'e Atlanta...6 00 p m
Ar. Augusta..6 20 a m

NO. 3 WEST DAILY.
Lv'e Augusta...5 30 p m
Ar. Atlanta....5 00 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York—either via Charleston or Charlotte.

No Change Only One Atlanta to New York.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent. E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSIONS OF 1879 AND 1880.

The Fall Term of this school will commence on Monday, September 1st, with a full corps of competent teachers. Music and French receive especial attention. The Music Department is under the direction of Professor John Koerber, graduate of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Munich, Bavaria, and formerly of the Augusta Female Institute, Staunton, Va. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mr. J. W. BALLARD, 173, Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.
13 aug11 d6m

ATLANTA
Military Academy,
ATLANTA, GA.

THE OBJECT OF THE PRINCIPAL IS TO establish in Atlanta a Select Military School, where young men and boys may be well prepared for College, the Naval or Military Academies or business. The Principal will be assisted by a distinguished Corps of Instructors, and the School will be thoroughly equipped in every respect. Circulars will be ready for distribution September the 1st. Session to begin Oct. the 1st.

Maj. B. J. BURGESS, Principal,
Late Prin Cape Fear Military Academy,
29 aug12 dtf Wilmington, N. C.

BIDS FOR PRIVILEGES
—OF—
North Georgia Fair Grounds.

THE TIME FOR RECEIVING BIDS FOR Privileges of Fair Grounds during next Fair has been

EXTENDED TO 1st OCTOBER NEXT,

when they will be opened by the President in the presence of the Board of Directors.

W. B. COX, President.
B. W. WRENN, Secretary.
388 sep23 dtfll oct1

$1000 REWARD For any case of Bleeding, Blind, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that Dr. Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week, and ordinary cases in 2 days. $1 a bottle. Sold by druggists. J. P. MILLER, M. D., 418 Spruce Street, Phila., Pa., Sole Proprietor. CAUTION—Wrapper on bottle is yellow printed in black, has pile of stones, Phila., U.S.A., on it. Don't be gammoned.

DANIEL & MARSH, Agents 13 Kimball Hou Atlanta, Ga. 05 sep8 d1m4

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,